

Doctors unlikely to face charge if they give pill to under-16s, BMA says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

There seems no possibility of a doctor facing a criminal charge for prescribing contraceptives to girls under 16 without their parents' consent after last year's ruling by the Court of Appeal. Dr John Havard, secretary of the British Medical Association, said yesterday.

And while the court ruled that such prescriptions would be unlawful, Dr Havard said that it was "very difficult to see" how a parent could bring a civil action against a doctor who broke the court's ruling.

Dr Havard, however, emphasized that "our advice to doctors is that they should obey the law", and it was possible

that a doctor who did not do so could face disciplinary action before the General Medical Council for breaking the law.

His comments came as the BMA, after taking extensive legal advice, told doctors that the ruling that they must seek parents' consent before prescribing contraception or providing abortion treatment applied only to those two areas.

Doctors could still treat venereal disease on a confidential basis without informing parents, and could treat other conditions, provide sex education, advice about personal relationships and even "advice about the mechanics of birth

control methods" without fear of breaching the law.

The BMA has taken the legal advice after worries among doctors, particularly venereologists, that the ruling barred them from providing other forms of treatment without parents' consent.

Dr Havard, who is qualified as a barrister as well as a doctor, said that the Court of Appeal's ruling, which is being taken to the House of Lords, was very unclear, providing for example that doctors could prescribe contraception in an "emergency" without defining what an emergency was.

But because the judgement was based in common law rather than statute, "I can see no possibility of a doctor being brought under a criminal charge under this ruling", he said.

Under civil law a parent would have to find a form of action to bring. But the BMA has been advised that there "is no cause of action for infringement of parents' rights over the children". It was, Dr Havard said, "very difficult to see what form of action could be brought under civil law".

He emphasized, however, that "we are not going to support any doctor who deliberately tries to disobey the law", although if a doctor, after examining a patient and taking a history, made a bona fide decision that the case was an emergency, and could not persuade the girl to consult her parents, "then we would support that doctor".

Dr Havard said that the legal advice that doctors could provide advice about the mechanics of birth control appeared to extend to advice about the reliability of methods, their advantages and disadvantages, and which forms would be appropriate, but stopped short of prescribing contraceptives or providing advice on where they could be obtained.

Legal guidance on surrogate births

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Local authority social services departments were advised yesterday to use the courts to ensure that babies born from surrogacy arrangements were not at risk.

Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, said that where authorities believed a baby could be at risk, or was unable to establish in the time available that the baby was not at risk, place of safety orders or wardship should be sought.

The advice comes after the case of "Baby Cotton" was made a ward of court before being handed over to the commissioning parents after they agreed to pay the mother, Mrs Kim Cotton, about £6,500.

The guidance says that wherever possible authorities should be able to report to the court on whether the surrogacy arrangements provide for any payments to the surrogate

mother, an agency or third party.

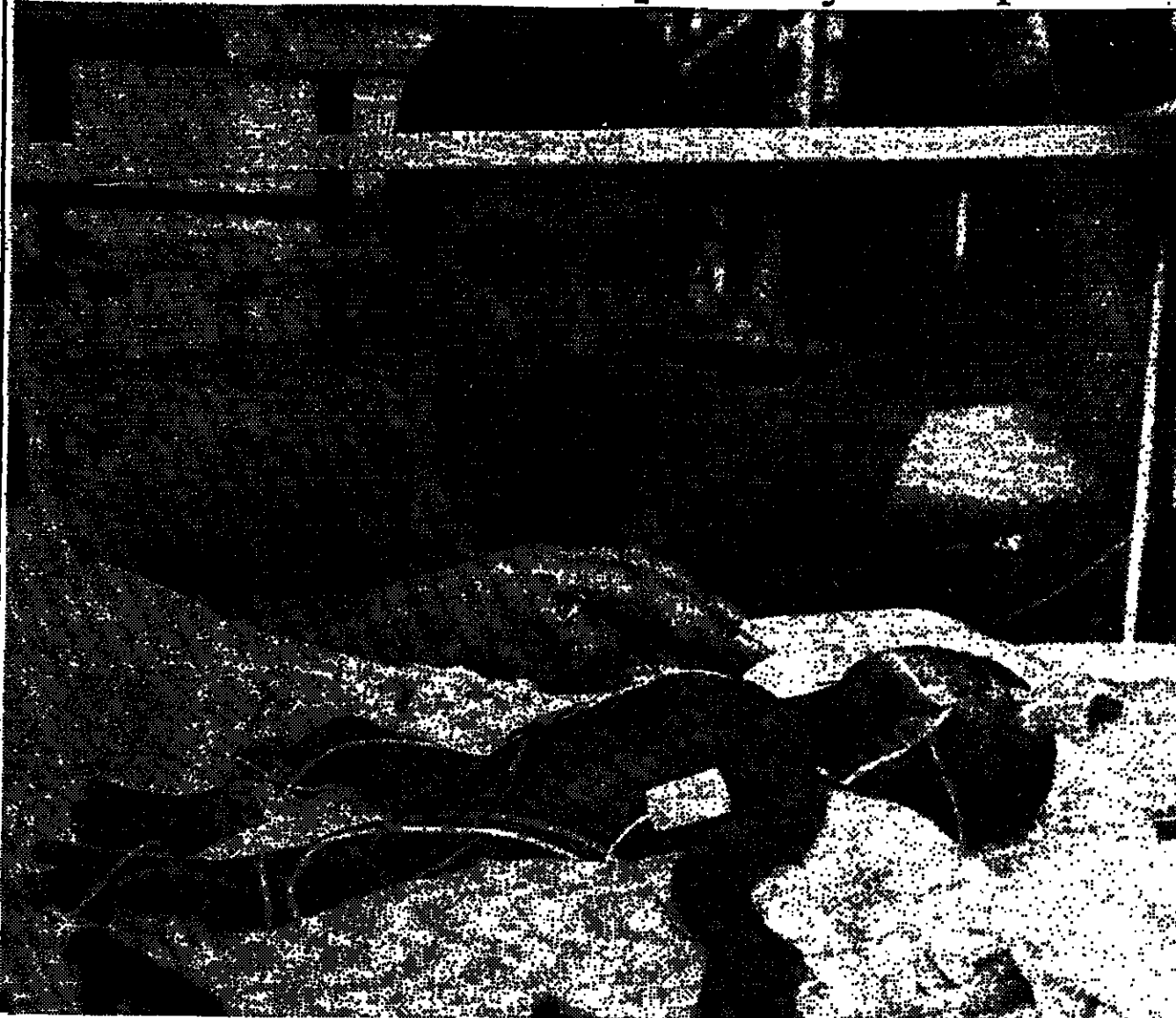
Payments for transfer of custody with a view to adoption are illegal.

The Government's Bill to outlaw commercial surrogacy arrangements is due to complete its Common stages on May 13.

Mr Patten said the Bill should make commercial births very rare. "But where a child has been born as a result of a surrogacy arrangement, and who will look after the child, a local authority will want to make inquiries to satisfy themselves that the child will not be at risk."

"I sympathize with the desperation of couples who long for children. Nobody wants to be officious or heavy-handed. But where the future of children is at stake, there must be proper precautions to safeguard their interests."

Proud father sees sextuplet Lucy in hospital



Mr Peter Underhill yesterday with Lucy, one of the sextuplets born in a Cambridge hospital. (Photograph by Tony Eyles of The Sun)

Only eight months ago Jane Underhill believed she could never have a baby, because she had suffered from the slimy, men's disease anorexia nervosa for eight years. One of the most serious side effects of the illness is disturbance to the balance of hormones which control the release of eggs from the ovaries and regulate the monthly period (writes Pearce Wright).

On Thursday evening Mrs Underhill, who is 28 years old,

gave birth to sextuplets, at the Rosie Maternity Hospital, part of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. Her pregnancy came after a course of injections with a drug called Pergonal, which contains two hormone extracts - human follicle-stimulating hormone and human luteinizing hormone.

The babies, delivered by caesarean section within three minutes of each other, weighed a total of just nine lb.

It was only six weeks ago that Mrs Underhill, and her husband, Peter, aged 30, learned from Mr John Williamson, a consultant obstetrician, that she was expecting sextuplets.

The babies, two boys and four girls, were three months premature and they are under intensive nursing care. Last night they were said to be holding their own, and the next three to four days will be crucial for them. They are very

small and the two girls, delivered first, weighed 623 and 562 grams respectively. The weight of the boys, in order of their appearance, was 760, 697, 772 and 641 grams.

When she learned she was pregnant last November, Jane Underhill weighed seven and a half stone. The course of injections which made her so fertile was not in her case intended primarily for that purpose. The object was to restore ovulation

Mentally ill mother killed two daughters

A woman suffering from schizophrenia killed her two young daughters by stabbing them and battering their heads with a hammer, after drugging them with Valium tablets crushed into drinks.

Later she confessed to detectives how she would have killed her husband as well, had she been able to find a way. Leeds Crown Court was told yesterday.

After the killings Jean Bull, aged 42, a qualified nurse and self-employed chiropodist, telephoned the emergency services to report the attacks on her daughters, Vivienne aged nine, and Elizabeth, aged 13, last September.

Mr Justice Taylor accepted that the killings were triggered by Bull's mental illness. He told her: "This terrible tragedy sprang not from any wickedness on your part. It sprang from an unhappy disease which affected you. It is not a case which requires punishment."

The court was told that Bull's husband, Douglas, an engineer, has promised to stand by her and eventually wants them to live together again.

Bull, of Gregory Springs Mount, Mirfield, near Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, denied two charges of murder, but pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility. The judge made a hospital order under the Mental Health Act 1983 for her to be treated at a hospital.

Mr Gavin Barr-Young, for the prosecution, said that the younger child died on the day of the attack and had 16 impacts to her head and stab wounds to the heart. The elder girl, who died in hospital several days later, had 107 injuries all over her body.

Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the defence, said that Bull had received 70 letters of support from neighbours. He added: "She has the blessing of an entirely loyal husband who has never uttered a word against her."

Bullets 'fired by Army gun'

Bullets found in the body of the soldier killed in a £19,000 payroll robbery were fired by an Army sub-machine gun, the High Court in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

A police ballistics expert said three bullets recovered from Staff Sergeant Terence Hosker, aged 39, matched a black Stirling sub-machine gun.

Sergeant Hosker was one of three people who died in the robbery on January 17.

Police Constable Roderick Macdonald, of the Strathclyde

Police Identification Bureau, told the court that the same weapon also matched nine cartridge cases found beside the bodies.

Corporal Andrew Walker, aged 30, of the Royal Scots, denies murder and robbery and has lodged special defence of alibi, claiming he was driving elsewhere at the time of the three killings.

It is alleged that Walker shot a retired major, David Cunningham, aged 56, Sergeant Hosker, and private John

Thomson, aged 25, and robbed them of the payroll between the Royal Bank of Scotland, Penicuik and Ffoterstone.

Corporal Walker was in debt at the time of the robbery, the trial was told. He owed almost £2,000 to a finance company and a colleague and was about to take delivery of a car worth £8,500. Four days before the killings he told a car salesman he would pay cash for the specially-built vehicle.

The hearing continues on Tuesday.

Lawyer for Guides inquiry

Mr Charles Sparrow QC will be chairman of an inquiry into why 50 Guides were treated in hospital for hypothermia after a parade.

Mr Sparrow will meet Lady Baden-Powell, the Guides' chief commissioner, on Tuesday to agree terms of reference. The Guides Association said yesterday.

The incident occurred last Saturday after a blizzard at a ceremony at Crystal Palace, south London, to celebrate the Guides' seventy-fifth anniversary. It was attended by 20,000 girls, aged between 10 and 16.

Parents criticized the association for not letting the children wear warmer clothes. About 50 letters of complaint have been received.

Snacks appeal to middle-aged

A third of snacks eaten at home are consumed by people between 45 and 64, with Monday being the most popular nibbling day and Sunday the least, according to survey for the food industry, *Snacks and Informal Meals*, by Mr Taylor Nelson.

Londoners eat fewer snacks. Scots and people in the North-east the most. The most popular are sweet biscuits (28 per cent); bread (22 per cent); cakes (16 per cent); and fresh fruit (13 per cent). Tea and coffee are popular as a drink.

Murder charge

Alan Walton, aged 26, of Dean Road, Gorton, Greater Manchester, was yesterday remanded in custody for a week when he appeared before Manchester magistrates charged with the murder of Nicola Brooks, aged three, who lived with her grandparents in Western Street, Gorton.

Second wind

The sailing ship *Godspeed*, a replica of the seventeenth century vessel which took settlers to Virginia, restarted its transatlantic voyage from Newhaven, East Sussex, yesterday after running into trouble three days ago.

Appeal rejected

Kathleen Culham, aged 58, of Cheddar, Somerset, jailed for life for hiring a man to kill her rival in love, was refused leave in the Court of Appeal yesterday to take her case to the House of Lords.



Coming of age: Mr Graham Frew, aged 42, a print worker from Oxford, celebrating, with his daughter, Lucinda, aged six, 21 years of active life as Britain's longest surviving kidney patient, at a birthday party at the Hammersmith Hospital, west London, yesterday.

Among the guests were

100 kidney transplant patients. Mr Frew, who celebrated by cutting a kidney-shaped cake, was only the eighth transplant patient in 1964, at the hospital, which pioneered the kidney transplants in 1961, using techniques first explored by Dr Willem Kolff. (Photograph: Peter Trevnor).

Homeowners given promise on loophole in lettings

Urgent action to protect owner-occupiers who have let their homes intending to re-occupy them later was promised yesterday by Lord Skelmersdale, government spokesman on housing in the Lords.

He promised that there would be an announcement soon about action to close the loophole opened by a Court of Appeal judgement last November, in which a landlord failed to regain possession of his home, because the original tenant had left and the wording

of the Rent Act, 1968 did not make it clear that the original protections covered a second agreement.

But it is understood that there are no plans for legislation on the general issue, highlighted again this week by the case of Street versus Mountford, in which the Lords found that a licence agreement between a landlord and tenant conferred Rent Acts security on the tenant in spite of the landlord's intentions.

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£3.5m for 'abortive work'

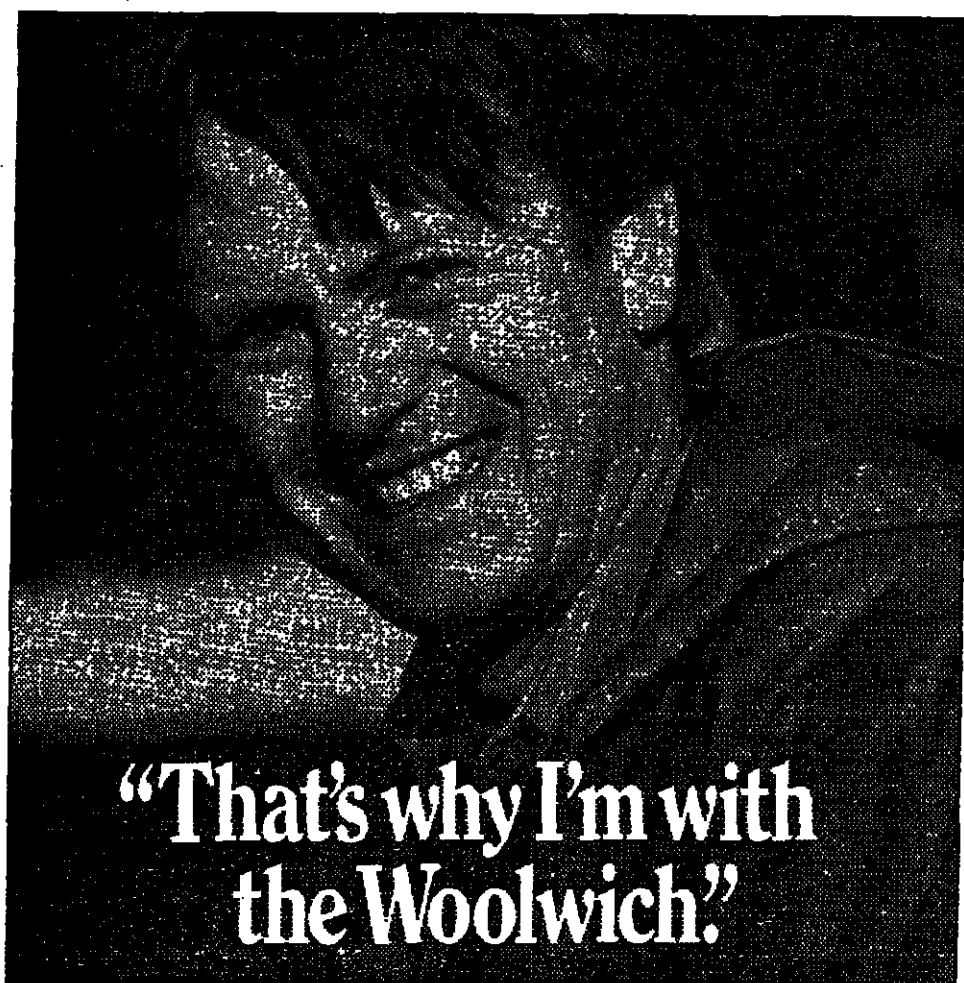
The cost of the abortive work on the proposed National Gallery extension in Trafalgar Square, London, is estimated at £3.5 million, according to Mr Stefan Tietz, a consultant on the competition-winning team.

The two-stage architect-developer competition, launched

by Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, in 1981, drew 79 entries.

Lord Annan, chairman of the gallery trustees, announced last month that the plans were being scrapped so that a new design could be commissioned

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Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

There were two points of some significance for the otherwise unexciting political declaration issued at the Bonn economic summit yesterday. What it said about the Geneva arms talks; and what it did not say about President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.

The declaration did not simply welcome the Geneva negotiations, as it was bound to do, but referred with approval to the position taken by the Americans: "We appreciate the positive proposals of the United States". This statement, which might be mistaken for a ritual endorsement, was not agreed without difficulty with the French.

Even the day before it was not taken for granted by some delegations here in Bonn that there would be any specific backing for the American stance at Geneva. An inability to agree on even a such general statement of support would have been embarrassing for President Reagan, damaging for the alliance and a propaganda coup for the Soviet Union.

US summit hand strengthened

Mr Reagan may well have been helped in securing this agreement by the Bitburg paradox. The visit to the cemetery may be embarrassing to him at home, but it has strengthened his hand at this summit meeting. When you pressurize someone to spend his political capital to meet your wishes, you place yourself to some extent in his debt.

That is Chancellor Kohl's position now. He has been going out of his way to indicate his gratitude to Mr Reagan. Other national leaders, who are not themselves directly involved in the Bitburg fracas, none the less know well enough that the President cannot be allowed to return to the United States having suffered a serious embarrassment at the hands of the Alliance.

It was probably no coincidence that the French, who are not renowned for their tenderness to American sensitivities, were the most reluctant to give their approval to the United States over Geneva. They were probably motivated partly by their anxiety over the military and technological implications of the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Within Europe, there is an undercurrent of unease that the United States may not produce sufficiently negotiable proposals. For the moment, this is not an issue. The position at the end of the first round in Geneva is that both sides have simply been circling each other warily. They have set out their opening positions, but they have yet to begin serious negotiations.

Little chance of endorsement

If that is still the position at the end of the second round, then there will be some restiveness in Europe. But at this stage the United States has got the first political approval that it needed from its key allies.

It has not, however, received the support it would have liked on SDI. Here it is necessary to distinguish between American wishes and expectations. The United States would have preferred an endorsement of research on SDI, but what it knew that there was little chance of getting one. So they did not press for it.

To have done so would have risked bringing to the surface the underlying differences over the scale of research and particularly over the subsequent steps. These differences were not resolved by the four points of Mrs Thatcher's Camp David accord with President Reagan, some of which have received conflicting interpretations on the two sides of the Atlantic. But to American eyes there is no need to invite controversy, and possibly the rejection of their allies, by trying to answer tomorrow's questions today.

They also calculate that if their allies become involved in the research there will be powerful countervailing forces for keeping the project going. SDI may therefore have more friends in Europe tomorrow than it does today.

Bombs fail to shake calm of capital

From Frank Johnson Bonn

This Rhineland university town was not built to house six visiting heads of government, or indeed one resident German Government.

Bonn was born in 1770. But nothing further happened here until 1949. In that year, it became the capital of the Federal Republic. This was partly because Konrad Adenauer lived nearby; and, according to folklore, liked the unexciting climate, and partly because it was assumed that the capital would soon return to Berlin.

The latter miscalculation was the reason why Bonn was still the capital yesterday, why six visiting heads of government, as well as West Germany's, were escorted around its unassuming streets, and why every sixth inhabitant was said to be either a soldier or a policeman.

The reason for the presence of these forces was made clear as news arrived during the day of three bomb incidents. At Cologne, 12 miles to the north, there was damage, but no injuries, when a device went off at the repair works of a French firm which supplies electronics equipment to the West German armed forces. At Koblenz, 40 miles to the south, police defused 55lbs of explosives found in a rucksack at what was described as a military procurement office. In West Berlin, US Army Sergeant Raúl Rodriguez was slightly hurt when a bomb hidden in his car was detonated by the ignition.

Despite their immense numbers, the security forces were inconvenient rather than menacing as they tangled the traffic. This is because, again according to folklore, the Federal Republic, being a model of a civilian-ruled democracy, consciously denies



Summit line-up: Together in Bonn yesterday, from left: M Jacques Delors, EEC Commission President; Signor Bettino Craxi, Italian Prime Minister; President Mitterrand of France; Mrs Thatcher; President Reagan; Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese Prime Minister; and Mr Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada. Chancellor Kohl is concealed

its soldiers or policemen as glamorous or authoritarian appearance. These forces made do as best they could yesterday by demanding passes, and proofs of identity, of virtually anyone who came within a mile of the imposing, almost prefabricated provisional Government quarter in which the summit is being held.

But even then the state was on guard against being accused of tyrannizing Bonn's subjects. There was a special telephone number for any citizen who could not reach home, or parking places, as usual. So Bonn's inhabitants, true to the placid and agreeable Rhineland character, remained calm.

President Reagan was driven to the Federal Chancellery through uncrowded streets, with mainly policemen as spectators. One of them, quoted by the local news agency, seemed to harp back to days of greater police glory. He wasn't wearing his seat belt. We could have got him for 40 marks for that."

As signified in the charter of the United Nations, all countries have a joint responsibility to maintain international peace and security and to this end refrain from the threat and the use of force. We for our part share a determination to preserve the peace while protecting our democratic freedoms. To that end, each of us will work to maintain and strengthen a stable military balance at the lowest possible levels of force, neither seeking superiority for ourselves nor neglecting our defences. We are prepared to pursue a high-level dialogue to deal with the profound differences dividing East and West. We strongly support endeavours to strengthen the peace and enhance deterrence through the negotiation of meaningful nuclear arms limitations on conventional arms, the banning of chemical weapons and lessening the risks of

'We seek by peaceful means to lower the barriers in Europe'

Bonn (AP) - Following is the text of the "Political declaration on the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War" issued yesterday at the seven-nation economic summit.

The Heads of State or Government of Canada, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the President of the Commission of the European Community, meeting together in Bonn on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, remember in grief all those who lost their lives in that time, whether by acts of war or as victims of inhumanity, repression and tyranny. We acknowledge the duty we owe to their memories, and to all those who follow after them, to uphold peace, freedom and justice in our countries and in the world.

We have learned the lessons of history. The end of the war marked a new beginning. As a source of a battle ceased, we tackled the tasks of moral and spiritual renewal and physical reconstruction. Transcending the hostilities which had once divided us, we initiated on the basis of common values a process for reconciliation and co-operation among us. Today, linked in a peaceful, secure and lasting relationship, we share in all our countries a commitment to freedom, democratic principles and human rights. We are proud that the governments of our countries owe their legitimacy to the will of our people, expressed in free elections. We are proud that our people are free to say and write what they will, to practise the religions they profess and to travel where they will. We are committed to assuring the maintenance of societies in which individual initiative and enterprise may flourish and the ideals of social justice, obligations and rights may be pursued.

We recognize that we can secure those aims, and meet both the opportunities and the challenges presented by technological and industrial change more effectively in partnership than on our own. In Europe, the Community, the embodiment of reconciliation and common purpose, is growing in membership, strength and prosperity. The nations of the dynamic Pacific region are drawing ever closer together. The partnership of North America, Europe and Japan is a guarantee of peace and stability in the world.

Other nations that shared with us in the agony of the Second World War are divided from us by fundamental differences of political systems. We deplore the division of Europe. In our commitment to the ideals of peace, freedom and democracy, we seek by peaceful means to lower the barriers that have arisen within Europe. We believe that the CSCE process with its promise of enhancing human rights provided an opportunity to increase confidence, co-operation and security in Europe. Considering the climate of peace and friendship which we have achieved among ourselves 40 years after the end of the war, we look forward to a new era of peace in Europe, in which the German people will regain its unity

through free self-determination and in Asia we earnestly hope that a political environment will be created which permits the parties to overcome the division of the Korean peninsula in freedom.

As signified in the charter of the United Nations, all countries have a joint responsibility to maintain international peace and security and to this end refrain from the threat and the use of force. We for our part share a determination to preserve the peace while protecting our democratic freedoms. To that end, each of us will work to maintain and strengthen a stable military balance at the lowest possible levels of force, neither seeking superiority for ourselves nor neglecting our defences. We are prepared to pursue a high-level dialogue to deal with the profound differences dividing East and West. We strongly support endeavours to strengthen the peace and enhance deterrence through the negotiation of meaningful nuclear arms limitations on conventional arms, the banning of chemical weapons and lessening the risks of

Farmers vent their fury with apples

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

Busloads of angry farmers from all over the EEC yesterday bombarded the meeting place of Community agriculture ministers here with smoke bombs, fireworks, rotten apples and insults in a futile effort to force quick agreement on this year's farm price package. One policeman was seriously injured by a rock. Three others, along with a number of demonstrators, were hurt and needed treatment. One was arrested.

As the talks dragged on, farmers vented their frustration by crashing through the barricades outside the European Parliament tower block on the Kirchberg Plateau, smashing a couple of windows and firing their bird scarer cannon through the shattered glass. Half a dozen policemen were injured and had to be rescued in a truncheon charge by colleagues, backed by white-helmeted riot squad officers.

Leaders of farm unions in every country had been preaching the same message over the loudspeakers. "Uncertainty is not a recipe for success," Sir Richard Butler, of the British National Farmers' Union, said as a barrage of firecrackers and rockets soared up to the top of the 22-storey office block.

But the ministers, although well aware of the feelings of their own farm lobbies, were in no mood to listen. "I think we heard a few muffled squibs," Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister said, during a break.

The main obstacle to a settlement remained West Germany's refusal to accept any cut in cereal prices.

Reagan budget suffers another Senate defeat

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Senate has inflicted a second savage defeat in two days on President Reagan's Budget, voting on Thursday to freeze defence spending in 1986 and rejecting the President's compromise proposal for an increase of 3 per cent over inflation.

The vote by the Republican-controlled Senate follows an earlier rejection of the President's plan to hold down increases in social security payments, an important element in his attempt to cut \$52 billion (£42 million) from an anticipated budget deficit of \$227 billion next year.

The Senate's unwillingness in both the Republican and Democratic parties to continue the rapid military build-up of the past five years. They feel this cannot be justified to the electorate at a time when the Administration is also calling for deep cuts in social security.

It is a serious setback for President Reagan, who had originally proposed a 6 per cent increase in defence in real terms which he said was essential to compensate for years of under-spending. Next year's Pentagon budget will be held at \$273 billion. In spite of intensive lobbying by the administration, including personal calls to senators from President Reagan in Bonn, the Senate imposed strict limits on defence spending next year. There are many more amendments to the budget for debate over the next week, but the two big defeats so far have already left the President with little of his original proposals.

A freeze on the defence budget will embarrass the Administration in Nato, where it has been pressing its reluctant partners to raise their own defence spending by at least 3 per cent a year.

The Senate amendment was introduced by a Republican, Senator Charles Grassley, normally one of the President's strongest supporters.

Success at last in shuttle lab

Washington - A scientist on the space shuttle Challenger, Dr Taylor Wang, after four days of bitter disappointment has started his experiment that manipulates the movement of fluids in weightlessness (Moshin Ali writes). "It's working, it's working," he said.

Fourteen of the shuttle's 15 experiments were working, and the scientists were ready to reap a fine research harvest. Squirrel monkeys and rats in the "orbiting zoo" had settled down to weightlessness.

Allies keep distance on US embargo

From Nicholas Ashford, Bonn

America's principal allies yesterday distanced themselves from the trade embargo against Nicaragua, which President Reagan announced on his arrival here on Wednesday.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, warned that sanctions could push the left-wing Sandinista government further into the lap of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

His remarks were made during a meeting of foreign ministers attending the seven-nation economic summit which began here on Thursday night.

Speaking on behalf of the European Community, Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, said member states did not believe in trade sanctions for political ends.

Four members of the Community, Britain, West Germany, France and Italy, are attending the Bonn summit.

Their view on sanction was also shared by Canada, another participant.

Although the US has not asked its European allies to join in the sanctions, American officials nevertheless voiced disappointment that the other countries had opposed them in public.

One British official remarked: "There was not an attempt to put the Americans in the dock over this, but we all expressed our reservations about sanctions."

However, the other foreign ministers did voice their support for the Contadora process and for American attempts to encourage the spread of democracy in Central America.

German officials, hosts at this year's summit, said they were upset that President Reagan had waited until his arrival in West Germany to announce his punitive measures.

Honduras seeks protection

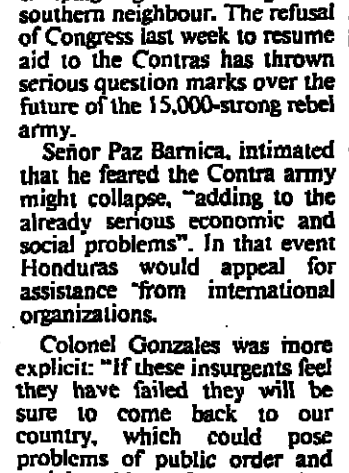
From Christopher Thomas Washington

Civilian and military leaders of Honduras have appealed to the United States to provide written guarantees of protection from Nicaraguan aggression.

They fear the Sandinista army is poised for a major assault against anti-Sandinista rebels inside Honduran territory.

America sympathises with the plight of Honduras, but is unlikely to enter into any specific guarantees other than those enshrined in the inter-American system of mutual assistance known as the Rio Treaty. But a statement by the US emphasizing in general terms the existence of common interests with Honduras is a distinct possibility.

For the first time their main anti-Sandinista guerrilla base known as Las Vegas, a rough camp set in dense forest and surrounded by mountains four miles from the Nicaraguan border, was hit by Nicaraguan shelling about 10 days ago, according to Honduran officials and American intelligence sources. The attack has intensified Honduran insecurity.



Mr Paz Barrios, interviewed shortly before he returned to Tegucigalpa on Thursday, said: "One of the principal subjects we are discussing is the provision of a written expression of security guarantees for Honduras on the part of the Government and the armed forces of the US in the event of external aggression of a Communist nature."

He said he had received "positive expressions" from Mr Bush and Mr Schultz. It was logical for Honduras to seek a permanent arrangement of cooperation with the US, with whom it shared ideals and values. He accused Nicaragua of being "a disruption to peace and tranquillity in central American countries".

The cooperation of Honduras is essential for the guerrilla campaign against Nicaragua, its southern neighbour. The refusal of Congress last week to resume aid to the Contras has thrown serious question marks over the future of the 15,000-strong rebel army.

Senior Paz Barrios, intimated that he feared the Contra army might collapse, "adding to the already serious economic and social problems". In that event Honduras would appeal for assistance from international organizations.

Colonel Gonzales was more explicit: "If these insurgents feel they have failed they will be sure to come back to our country, which could pose problems of public order and social problems. I am sure they would not all want to accept the several refugee camps that have been established."

Both men ducked questions about the possibility of American assistance in re-locating the guerrillas should the rebel army collapse. The US has made it clear that the Contras would not be offered sanctuary in America.

Spanish resort hit by more ETA blasts

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Two more bombs exploded yesterday on Alicante beaches as the military wing of ETA, the Basque separatist movement, kept up its campaign to disrupt the Mediterranean holiday season. There were no injuries or material damage.

ETA had warned radio stations, and in one case police who have been trying since Thursday to comb threatened beaches were already close to the bomb site.

Señor José Barriocano, the Interior Minister, yesterday called in Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox, the British Ambassador to Madrid, and Herr Guido Brunner, his West German colleague, to explain police and security measures to neutralize the Basque terrorist group's psychological attack on tourism, Spain's chief foreign currency earner.

Britons and West Germans constitute the bulk of foreign visitors to Spain's beach resorts.

In three days four bombs, all made of the "poma-2" explosive used by ETA, have exploded at Alicante and Benidorm beaches, though no damage has been caused.

ETA also staged six bombings yesterday in the more usual territory, the Basque region, where US and French business interests were the targets. Considerable damage was done.

One bomb exploded in Alicante yesterday at a beach near the city centre and the other, three hours later at midday, near a leading hotel. A telephone warning about a third bomb, the fruit and vegetable market proved false.

ETA targets in the Basque country included the Avis car hire offices in both San Sebastian, the northern seaside resort, and Vitoria, the regional capital, where the local Ford representative was also attacked.

LONDON: After further consultations yesterday with the Foreign Office, the Association of British Travel Agents has told the British travel trade not to discourage holidaymakers from going to Spain (Derek Harris writes).

Thomson Holidays, Britain's biggest tour operator, which had nine flights scheduled yesterday to the Costa Brava, said that morning and afternoon flights left with their full complement. The day before, Thomson flew out 1,100 holidaymakers for the Benidorm area with nobody desisting the trip, even with the option of their money back.

Holidaymakers have made more inquiries to tour operators and travel agents about the situation, but few have been asking to switch to other countries. Pickfords Travel, one of the biggest travel agency chains, said only one client had asked for a transfer.

Switching involves a nominal amendment fee, usually £5 to £7.

Anyone cancelling a holiday faces a cancellation fee which increases nearer the departure date. Early cancellation usually means a loss of deposit alone, but within four weeks of departure the fee can be half or more of the holiday cost.

Holiday insurance is unlikely to cover cancellation fees at present in the Spanish situation. It is intended to cover cancellations for causes like illness.

Thomson said yesterday that there is considerable scope for May and June switches to other Mediterranean destinations, including those most popular this summer.

A report suggesting that two big tour operators were facing collapse was widely discounted in the travel trade yesterday. The chief executive of one large operator said: "There are early warning signs of this sort of situation, and we have seen none. Takeovers, always a possibility, would not affect holiday bookings, he said."

Swastikas carved on human rights campaigner

Buenos Aires (Reuter)

Kidnappers drugged a human rights activist and carved swastikas on his flesh in the latest surge of violence in Argentina, human rights groups announced.

They said Adalberto Gervasio Armayor was kidnapped early last Saturday near La Plata and held for 48 hours. His abductors beat him and drugged him before carving the Nazi symbol and the acronym of his human rights group on his chest, back and arms.

Gunsmen attacked a state-funded radio station for the second time in a week. Right-wing politicians said the station had a left-wing slant.

Nationalists burnt British and US flags outside a British bank here to mark the third anniversary of the signing of the cruiser General Belgrano, while a Mass was celebrated at a military chapel for the 300 sailors who died.

White farmers in maize boycott

Klerksdorp, South Africa (AP)

A meeting of 5,000 angry white farmers pledged to withhold maize from the market for one week to press for price increases, and threatened a national shortage of the staple food for millions of blacks.

The decision came a day after President Botha refused to reconsider a price freeze for this year's maize crop. He was said to have threatened to call in government loans to farmers who joined a boycott.

Two accused of Briton's murder

Newark, California (AP)

A woman employee of English-born Michael Chalkley, a silicon chip executive whose body was found with two bullet holes in it in San Francisco Bay, and her ex-husband have been charged with his murder.

Christine Beverett, aged 35, was arrested in Union City and Dorman Beverett, 39, was held in Mountain View. Chalkley, aged 49, disappeared on April 2 after telling his wife he was going to a dinner, and his body was found on April 14.

Opposition chief faces arrest

Santiago (Reuter)

A Chilean judge ordered the arrest of Manuel Almeyda, the opposition leader, for breaking his parole since a government crackdown in November. Señor Almeyda heads the left-wing Popular Democratic Movement.

Bombs destroyed electricity pylons in central Chile, blacking out parts of the capital and the cities of Rancagua and Vina del Mar for the second time in a week.

Nigeria exodus

Lagos (AP)

Nigeria, launching its second mass expulsion of illegal immigrants since 1983, opened its borders yesterday to let out an estimated 700,000 aliens, most from neighbouring states. Lagos radio said.

Aquino delay

Manila (AP)

The Aquino assassination trial was adjourned yesterday for lack of witnesses as prosecution lawyers said they were trying to determine which of about 30 possible witnesses should appear in court. They hoped to have a final list by next week.

ANC man dies

Harare - The chief representative in Zimbabwe of the African National Congress, Mr Judson Khuzwayo, was killed in a car crash on his way to Lusaka for talks at the ANC offices. A former ANC representative here, Joel Gqabi, was assassinated in August, 1981.

Inside job

Vienna (AP)

The driver of an armoured truck sped off with 12 million schillings (about £450,000) just loaded by guards for delivery to city banks. The abandoned vehicle and empty money case were found several hours later.

Swedish aid

Stockholm (AFP)

Sweden allocated 93 million krona (\$8.3 million) to the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia and South Africa's banned African National Congress for 1985. The money is for food and medicine, refugee camps and farm projects.

Seoul blast

Seoul (AP)

Mr Tahk Myeung Hwan, a lecturer on religion known for his opposition to the Rev Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, was seriously injured when a home-made bomb exploded under his car at home.

Soft hearted

Stockholm - The state prosecutor, Mr Claes Zeime, said that Mr Lief Stenberg, aged 52, who last month was given an artificial heart in the first such operation in Sweden, would not be prosecuted on tax evasion charges he previously faced.

Mugabe repays Ethiopian help in liberation war with food for starving

Zimbabwe is to donate 25,000 tons of its record maize harvest to Ethiopia. It is believed to be the first time an African country has provided food from its own reserves since the Ethiopian famine began.

Dr Witness Mangwende, the Foreign Minister, also said yesterday that the Government would be paying \$1 million towards the special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine relief in Africa, which was set up by the Organization of African Unity last year. Zimbabwe is believed to be the only non-oil producing African state to have contributed to the OAU famine fund.

Including transport to Ethiopian ports, the shipments will cost Zimbabwe about \$4 million.

Dr Mangwende said the gift had been motivated by the Government's concern "for the sad plight of many thousands of our brothers and sisters in socialist Ethiopia."

He also recalled that during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, Ethiopia had given weapons and training, as well as moral and political support, to the guerrilla movements fighting the white Rhodesian Government.

Zimbabwe is expecting to reap three million tons of maize this year, the biggest harvest in the country's history. It comes after three years of the worst drought ever experienced here.

Sources in the grain industry said the shipments might have to be routed through South Africa.

Of the two newer and cheaper

From Jan Raath, Harare

alternative routes through neighbouring countries, one is subject to constant guerrilla sabotage and the other has a limited capacity.

● GENEVA: Scores of thousands of Ethiopian refugees in Sudan are painfully incapacitated and children are going blind because much of the relief food is not fortified with vitamins, which are produced at low cost and in unlimited quantity by the industrialized

Floods hit Ogaden desert towns

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - Freak floods in the drought-hit Ogaden desert of south-east Ethiopia have made thousands homeless and threaten to ruin settlement projects, an Ethiopian relief official said yesterday. Mr Tsegaye Meheretu, of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said in a telephone interview from Dire Dawa that the towns of Gode and Kelafo were flooded when the Wabe Shebelle river burst its banks.

countries (Alan McGregor writes).

Some 7 per cent of refugee children in eastern Sudan are suffering from vitamin A deficiency. If unchecked, this can result in total blindness in three weeks.

"We stop it when we can find such cases, but I have seen so many children who, because of this, are now blind in one or both eyes," Ms Angela Berry, a nutritionist working for the UN

High Commission for Refugees, said. She is now working out of Gedaref in Sudan. She estimated that about a third of dried skimmed milk powder in refugee rations is still not vitamin-fortified.

In addition, 22 per cent of the 350,000 refugees, particularly women, are afflicted by scurvy, as a result of lack of vitamin C. Camps are often located in semi-desert terrain made even more barren by drought, rations consist mainly of cereals and beans, and there are neither vegetables nor fruits.

She and other relief workers in Sudan have noted with concern the statement by Mr James Ingram, director of the World Food Programme, that, despite the milk-powder mountains in Europe and the US, the programme is "virtually out" of this commodity, and also of vegetable oil.

● ADDIS ABABA: The UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, instructed his deputy here to ask Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, about the fate of some 56,000 famine victims evicted from a relief camp. It was officially disclosed here yesterday (AP reports).

A meeting with Colonel Mengistu on the issue was expected to be held on Monday. Mr Kurt Jansson, a UN Assistant Secretary-General, said. He told reporters he believed the eviction operation this week at Ibnet was not government policy and that he would seek a clarification of it directly from Colonel Mengistu.



End of the road: FBI agents leading away a member of the Hells Angel Motorcycle Club in Manhattan, one of 125 people arrested in more than 50 American centres in connection with drugs or organized crime offences.

Uitenhage judge to ponder 20 volumes

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The inquiry into the killing of 20 blacks by a police anti-riot squad outside Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape on March 21 has been adjourned, and the Supreme Court judge appointed as a one-man commission to investigate has retired to draw up his report.

Mr Justice Donald Kanne-meyer, who began hearing evidence on March 27, said on Thursday he would treat the report as a matter of urgency, but could not say when it would be ready. It will go to President Botha, who will decide any further action.

The inquiry was conducted in public in the magistrate's court

in Uitenhage, except briefly when some evidence, such as a police officer's description of how petrol bombs may be made, was heard in camera. The names of some witnesses were not disclosed.

The 71 witnesses included policemen, medical personnel, survivors of the shooting and residents of the black township of Langa, near Uitenhage, where it occurred. Their evidence fills 20 thick volumes.

Proceedings were wound up with final arguments on Wednesday and Thursday from legal counsel representing the Government, the bereaved families, and the opposition Progressive Federal Party, which submitted evidence.

Mr Chris Jansen, counsel for

the Minister of Law and Order, claimed that the police had been faced by a wild and barbaric mob of 3,500-4,000 blacks and had had no choice but to open fire to protect their lives and the lives and property of the white inhabitants of Uitenhage.

The police, he contended, would have had to use semi-automatic rifles and heavy shotgun cartridges even had they been equipped with less lethal weapons, because the crowd was aggressive and carrying at least two petrol bombs. He could not accept that it was a peaceful funeral procession.

This was challenged by Mr Wim Trengrove for the families of those killed, who said there was strong evidence of a

deliberate and well-orchestrated police conspiracy to make up a story.

Both counsel agreed on the crucial importance of the crucial testimony of a 15-year-old black youth who said he had been shot in the head when he cycled out in front of the crowd and tried to pass between two police armoured vehicles, giving a black power salute as he did so.

Mr Jansen said that if this was true the police would be guilty of "cold-blooded murder". It was clearly an attempt to discredit them.

Mr Trengrove countered by pointing out that several black witnesses had confirmed the essentials of the boy's story immediately after the shooting.

Clamour in America for seat-belt legislation

From Christopher Thomas Washington

New York, the first state to enact a mandatory seat-belt law, has recorded an immediate plunge in fatal accidents. Other states are clamouring to introduce similar laws. America is suddenly obsessed with the subject of seat belts.

New Jersey followed its neighbour on March 1 with a compulsory seat-belt law. Wyoming joined in last month. Illinois and Missouri will follow suit on July 1. Hawaii on September 16, Michigan on September 28, New Mexico on January 1, 1987, and Indiana on July 1, 1987. Twenty states and the city of Washington have laws pending in local legislatures.

Every seat-belt law causes a furor. Nowhere is such legislation enacted with ease, or without a row. New York state police issued 7,000 tickets at \$50 each in the first three months of this year, yet compliance is a mere 60 cent. Before the law, it was 16 per cent.

New York's legislation was enacted last December 1. Police gave a month's grace before bombarding motorists with tickets. Almost everybody is stopped for some other traffic offence; then given a seat-belt ticket as an unwelcome extra.

Road deaths in the state up to March 31 are 27 per cent down on last year, a drop also attributable to swingeing new penalties for drunken driving. Drunk driving, too, is a national obsession. The New York figures are a powerful weapon in the hands of the belt-up lobby, who will be proving further justification for national efforts to increase penalties for drunk driving.

Motor manufacturers have been ordered by the Department of Transportation to start putting "automatic restraint" devices in 10 per cent of cars from 1987 - which means either air bags or automatic seat belts. That will ultimately require such devices in all cars by 1990. Several states have passed laws reducing damages to road accident victims who were not buckled up.

Britain's experience with seat belts is often cited in legislatures throughout America. The Transportation Research Board, an official government body, said: "The experience of Great Britain indicates that if virtually all motor vehicle occupants wear safety belts the risk of fatality is reduced by about 50 per cent. Translated to the United States... more than 12,000 lives could be saved (each year)."

Between 11 and 24 per cent of American drivers willingly wear seat belts. Only 19 per cent of the public favours seat-belt laws. Local law-makers do not win votes with them. Every state, however, has passed some sort of law covering children.

As for drunk driving, the federal Government is cajoling states to raise the minimum drinking age to 21. Seven states have so far raised it to 21 for hard liquor, less for wine and beer. The minimum drinking age varies elsewhere from state to state. From 1987, states will lose cherished federal highway funds if they have failed to introduce a drinking age of 21.

The third element of America's drive for improved road safety is the national speed limit of 55 mph - a subject of intense irritation for many motorists driving huge cars over long distances.

Bonn levels aid threat at Athens

From Mario Modiano Athens

West Germany warned Greece this week that its defence policy, which treats Turkey as its main enemy rather than the Warsaw Pact, could inhibit Bonn from continuing its military aid to Athens.

The warning was given by Herr Alfred Biehle, chairman of the Bundestag's defence committee, in a briefing at the Greek Defence Ministry on Thursday.

Herr Biehle heads a defence committee delegation which just concluded a tour of Turkey and Greece, both recipients of West German military assistance in the context of Nato.

The Greek Army has been able to buy Leopard tanks and other weapons systems thanks to this aid. The ninth instalment, approved last December, amounted to £18.5 million. Turkey's share was £33.8 million.

Greece has already initiated preliminary talks for the next instalment.

Greece is boycotting Nato's annual exercise Distant Drum in the central Aegean from Monday until May 17, because its scenario disregards Lemnos, out of deference to Turkey's claim that this Greek island should be demilitarized.

There are reports that the scenario also assumes that Greek air space extends only six miles beyond its Aegean coastline, which coincides with the Turkish view, instead of 10 miles as decreed by Greece.

Chinese officials join UK review of world politics

Britain's improving relationship with China since last year's Hong Kong agreement has been reflected by the presence of a senior Peking delegation here this week to discuss international politics (Henry Stanhope writes).

Seven members of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, led by Mr Han Nianlong, have been taking part in a tripartite conference at Wilton Park in Steyning, West Sussex.

The conference, the first of its kind to involve China, has been co-hosted by Wilton Park which is supported by the Foreign Office and the Los Angeles World Affairs Council.

The British delegation is led by Admiral Sir James Eberle, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

The conference, which is concentrating on relations between the three countries involved, ends this weekend. All discussions however are off the record.

Protests halt nuclear plant

Taipei (AP) - Construction of Taiwan's fourth nuclear power plant has been postponed indefinitely after strong protests from fishermen and legislators in the past month. Government officials said yesterday.

The Premier, Yu Kuo-Hwa, ordered the postponement on Thursday and the Government will now review its original plans to build the nuclear plant at Kunkiao, a fishing village 30 miles east of Taipei.

COLLINS DICTIONARIES

THE TIMES BOOKSHOP CROSSWORD COMPETITION

Daily winners of the competition, and the booksellers who supplied their entry forms, for the period 22 April to 2 May are as follows:

- M. Parry, Westminster (John Manx, Shrewsbury)
- L. Millington, Coseley (Maiden Educational, Wolverhampton)
- R. Peel, Benhill on Sea (The Bookworm, Hayfield)
- E. McNamara, London (Faculty Books, London)
- Mrs. Daniels, Adlington (Wiltshire's Bookshop, Manchester)
- J. Hinchcliffe, Stockport (The Bookshop Ltd, Marple)
- P. Freeman, Birkhead (The Bookshop, Bournemouth)
- J. Summers, Benliff (Haffer's Bookshop, Cambridge)
- G. R. Stratford, Aldenham (The Fleet Bookshop, Fleet)
- S. P. Royal, Huntingdon (Bones & Doves, Leicester)

The competition is now closed.

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SIGNED	DATE
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Minority government in Ontario after fierce Liberal challenge

From John Best
Ottawa

Ontario's long-reigning Progressive Conservative Government has lost its majority in the provincial legislature, barely squeaking back into office against a fierce challenge from the Liberal Party.

In what amounted to the political equivalent of a small earthquake, the Tories, who have been in power for 42 years, were returned with only a four-seat margin over the Liberals, and 21 seats fewer than the combined Liberal and New Democratic Party opposition.

Final returns in Thursday's provincial election gave the Conservatives 52 seats, the Liberals 48, and the New

ELECTION RESULT		
	1985	1981
PC	52	70
Lib	48	33
NDP	25	21
Labour	0	1
Total	125	125

Democrats 25, in the 125-seat legislature. The Conservative leader and Premier is Mr Frank Miller.

In the 1981 provincial election the Tories won 70 seats, and when the legislature was dissolved for this election, they held 72.

Although the Liberals and New Democrats between them have more than enough seats to topple the Government at any time, they will think twice about forcing another election before the Tories have had a chance to show what they can do as a minority Government.

Most observers expect the Government to last for at least a year, and perhaps considerably longer.

In a statement late on Thursday night in his home town of Muskoka, north of Toronto, Mr Miller said he was sure that the two opposition parties would want to make

sure all three parties worked together.

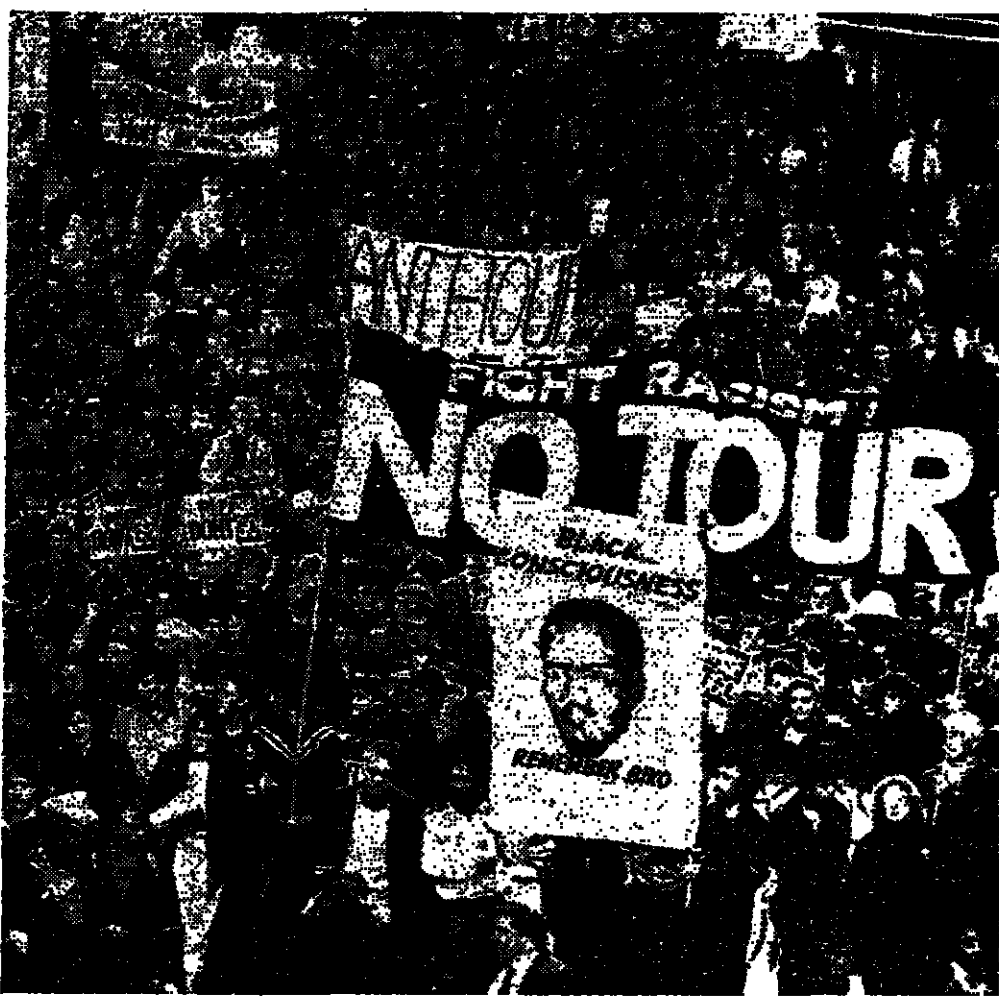
He promised to meet soon with the two opposition leaders - Mr David Peterson of the Liberals and Mr Bob Rae of the New Democrats - to try to arrive at policies which would enable the Government to carry on without an early election.

For his part, Mr Peterson, the official opposition leader, promised to try to make minority government work.

There were several issues in the campaign, including Mr Miller's pledge of a billion-dollar programme to help small businesses and the Liberal and New Democratic pledges of improved social welfare and environmental legislation.

However, probably the biggest factor in the massive loss of Tory seats was the inability of Mr Miller, a former small businessman, to fill the shoes of Mr William Davis, whom he succeeded as Premier early this year.

The Premier is planning to call the legislature into session within a month. The most pressing issue he has to deal with is that of full public funding for Roman Catholic schools, due to take effect this autumn even though enabling legislation has not yet been passed.



Widespread anger at tour

More than 15,000 protesters marching through Wellington, the New Zealand capital, yesterday in a peaceful Government-backed demonstration against the country's Rugby Union decision to send a team to tour South Africa this year.

Streets were thronged throughout the country, with 40,000 marching in Auckland and other centres reporting more protesters than during the Springbok visit of 1981.

Police kept a low profile and said crowds were well behaved. The Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, had earlier encouraged opponents of the tour to express their views, but cautioned them against violence.

Lange to increase defence spending

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington

Instead of the wide-ranging review expected, the New Zealand Government yesterday announced only interim measures to improve defences. An extra \$NZ19 million (about £7 million) will be spent this year on munitions and to recruit Army personnel.

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, had indicated earlier that defence spending might have to rise by \$NZ100 million, and perhaps much more, to sustain preparedness in the wake of the United States decision to withhold facilities after the dispute over New Zealand's anti-nuclear ship policy.

Yesterday, he said he expected a further defence assessment early next year which could involve "massive" capital expenditure.

Part of the package announced yesterday is \$NZ140 million for updating the technology of 22 Skyhawks over 2 years. The Government will also consider leasing a tanker to extend its operational range. Refuelling facilities have previously been borrowed from the Australians. Mr Lange made the point that any protracted South Pacific operation in which New Zealand was involved would require access to US stocks despite present differences.

Pisani lifts Caledonia curfew with a warning

Noumea (AFP) - The curfew imposed on this French South Pacific island since a state of emergency was declared on January 12 was suspended yesterday.

But the curfew could be put back in force instantly in case of need, the French High Commissioner's office said. Officials said that the state of emergency was still in effect.

The French Government delegate, M. Edgard Pisani, took the decision to suspend the curfew because calm had returned, his office said.

M. Pisani had ordered the state of emergency and curfew to "end escalation by extremists" just after a white farmer was killed by Melanesians agitating for independence.

Whites had also been rioting in the island capital to protest against the alleged determination of the French Government to grant independence against the wish of a majority of islanders.

● PAPEETE, TAHITI: The president of New Caledonia's territorial government complained that France's plan to divide his island into a four-part federation was a trick to give a majority of territorial assembly seats to Melanesians seeking independence (AFP reports).

President Dick Ukeiwe, on a visit here, said in a Tahitian radio broadcast that the French plan constitutes racist partition.

Indian party's centenary Gandhi to lead the candlelight tribute

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Indian National Congress, of which the faction launched by the late Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, Congress (I) (for Indira) claims to be the only legitimate descendant, celebrates its 100th birthday this year.

The celebrations begin on Monday, the birthday of Motilal Nehru, a successful Allahabad lawyer who was a Congress President, just like his son Jawaharlal, his granddaughter Indira, and his great-grandson Rajiv.

The festival starts with an assembly in the principal indoor sports stadium in Delhi built for the 1982 Asian Games and now re-named the Indira Gandhi Stadium.

Twenty-five thousand district officials from congress committees all over the country will be present to hear the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who is the current Congress President, speak, and watch him light the 100th torch after a procession of torches carried by 99 children.

In the evening a mass meeting in a big open space in old Delhi will hear patriotic songs from a popular singer, Miss Lata Mangeshkar, and another speech from Mr Gandhi.

The centenary is to be marked by the publication of books about the heroes of the freedom struggle, by exhibitions of paintings of Congress presidents, by meetings of ageing freedom fighters outside the jails in which they were

committed and by the building of memorial houses for permanent remembrance.

Songs, dances, plays, films and documentaries are to be assembled for the national delight.

One of the books being commissioned is a five-volume history of the Congress. A team of 50 historians is labouring under the direction of the Governor of Orissa, Mr B N Pandey, to produce the work.

It will describe the foundation of the National Congress by a group of liberal-minded Englishmen, among whom Allan Octavian Hume, son of the 1982 Asian Games, was the first president. The first session in Bombay, in December 1885, was attended by 70 of India's tiny middle class.

The second president was Dadabhai Naoroji who also became a Liberal MP from the East End of London in the British House of Commons. He was followed by only two other British presidents, and 15 years after its foundation the Congress had become the prime voice of Indian aspirations.

It became not only a political party but a mass movement, and the principal tool of the freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi. "We would have been nowhere," said the Mahatma in a sentence which is being remembered as a central part of the celebrations, "if there had been no Congress".

Korean airline settles suit for \$100,000

New Brunswick, New Jersey (AP) - The family of a postal worker aged 36, who died with 268 other people when a Soviet jet fighter shot down a South Korean airliner, will receive \$100,000 (\$280,000) from the airline in a court settlement, a lawyer said.

Mr Raymond Demarco, who is acting for the family of Raymond Petroski, said the settlement was among the first reached in more than 100 wrongful-death suits filed against Korean Air Lines by relatives of those killed on August 30, 1983.

80,000 Swedes face lock-out in pay dispute

Stockholm (AP) - Sweden's state employers organization yesterday threatened to lock out 80,000 civil servants, including 55,000 teachers, from next Saturday in response to a strike by 20,000 key white collar workers.

Members of the white-collar union for state employees began selective walkouts on Thursday, crippling shipping and air traffic and impeding police, postal and other key services, to back its claim for a 3.1 per cent pay rise. The Government has said it will not legislate to end the conflict.

Runcie's Australian tour ends in controversy

From a Correspondent, Canberra

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, flies out of Australia today at the end of a three-week visit as colourful and controversial as his reputation he brought with him.

The visit was intended as a low-key opportunity for Dr Runcie to talk and listen, partly to find out the issues his Australian pastors would like to see on the agenda of the 1988 Lambeth Conference.

He held well-attended services in the Anglican cathedrals of the state capitals, other services in large venues, including one attended by about 4,000 in Melbourne Festival Hall, and talks with church leaders around the country.

He was greeted with applause at Melbourne's Roman Catholic Cathedral, where he celebrated a joint Anglican-Catholic service, and his statement that there is movement towards Anglican ordination of women was well received. But it was Dr Runcie's entry into a two-month dispute

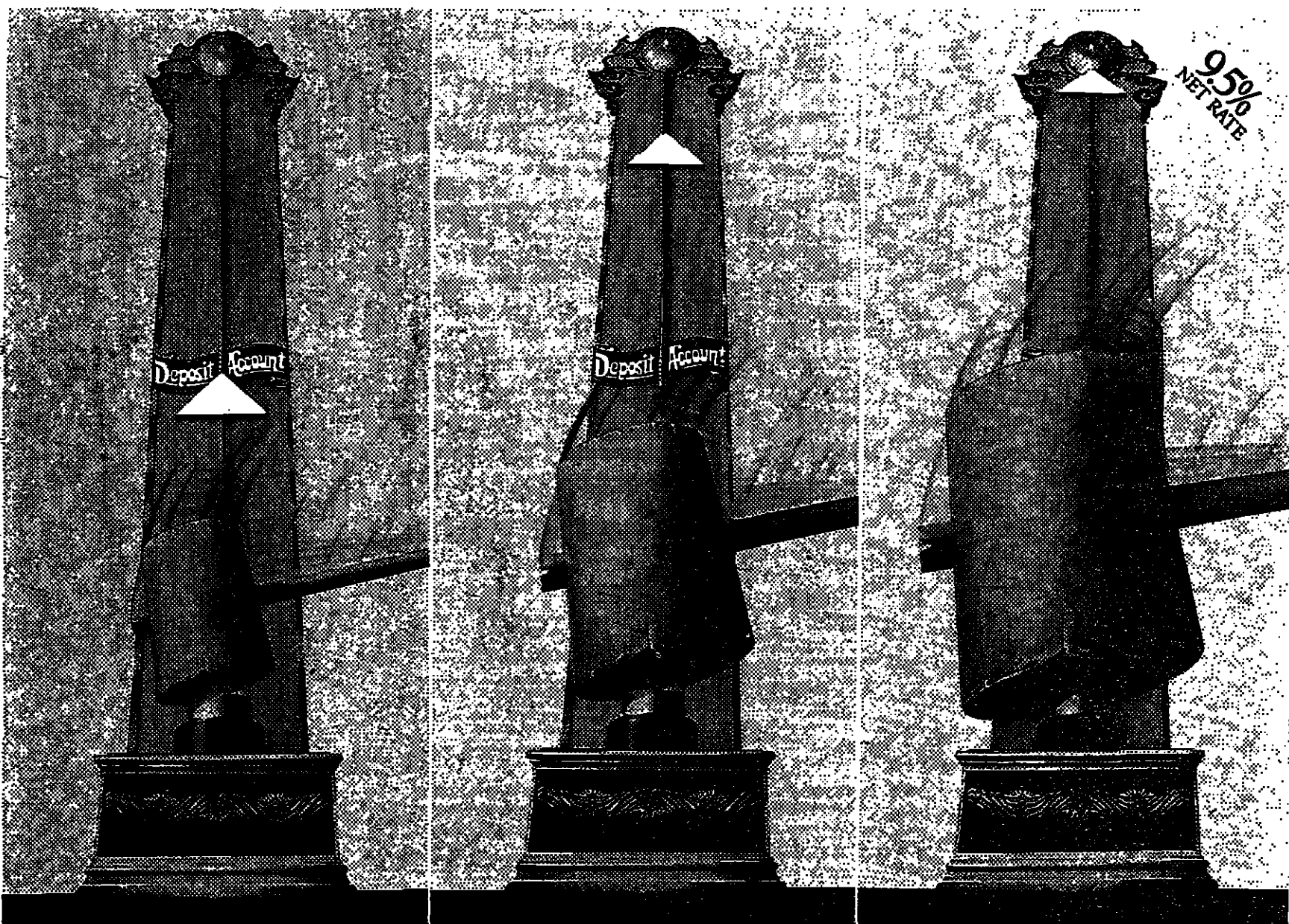
between the Premier of Queensland, the gnarled and perverse septuagenarian, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, and local trade unions, which attracted most attention.

On the day a group of clergy announced that they would join a picket against harsh Queensland industrial laws Dr Runcie was asked about the Anglican Primate of Australia, Sir John Grindrod, who had backed the workers' right to strike.

While pleading that he had not been in the country long enough fully to understand the situation, he defended the right to strike and supported his primate. It was a severe blow to Sir Joh, who makes much of being a God-fearing Protestant.

The Queensland Premier, responded by saying that the Archbishop was "a comet" (Sir Joh's quaint use of language has inspired several comedians) who should go back to London and concentrate on filling his churches.

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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Oxford first

The longest boat race ever rowed takes place today when the men of St Anne's College, Oxford, row against the women of the same college over a distance of 47 miles, from Oxford to Henley. It is also the first time that men and women have raced against each other in eight years. The race will be on a timed handicap basis. It was scheduled to start at 6 this morning and the finish should be at around 5.30 pm. The aim is to raise funds for a boathouse; at present the college has to leave its boats outside where they get damaged by weather and vandals. The men's cox is Mark Hobson, twin brother of Peter Hobson, the Cambridge cox who crashed his boat into a barge last year. In charge of the fundraising is Peter de Savary, the man behind Victory 83 and the abortive attempt to seize the America's Cup for Britain. De Savary will also be coxing the women's boat part of the way. He has nothing to fear from the Hobsons - he once took out the midships of France I when a helmsman.

Even better keel

There are only a couple of years before America's Cup racing starts again, so it is high time we started to get immensely excited about it. Down in Fremantle, the Australian attempt to keep its lead on trophy is in full swing - and yet another revolution in 12-metre yachting is under way. Australia won the trophy two years ago with its famous wing-keeled boat, Australia II. The new boat, South Australia, was recently lowered into the water. Ben Lexcen - whose design helped the Australian team to break the US's 132-year hold on the trophy - thinks his new boat is the most technically advanced yacht in the world, and declares that it is more important to keep the cup in Australia than it was to win it in the first place.

It never rains...

If anyone deserves a good summer, it is Steve Ovett. After his series of heroic collapses at the Olympic Games last summer, his winter has been nothing less than appalling. First his training companion of the past 10 years, Matt Peterson, moved to another job. Then his sports goods firm went bankrupt. Ovett went to Portugal for a bout of warm-weather training to recover from these setbacks. He came home to discover that the plumbing had burst in his newly decorated Georgian house, flooding the place with 2,000 gallons an hour, and ruining fancy antiques in its wake.

● The Argentine lightweight boxer, Oscar Martinez, produced a stirring finish to his bout against countryman Cesar Perez in Concepcion recently. Martinez bit his opponent's left ear and then knocked out the referee when the official stepped in to penalize him. "I don't know what came over me," he said afterwards.

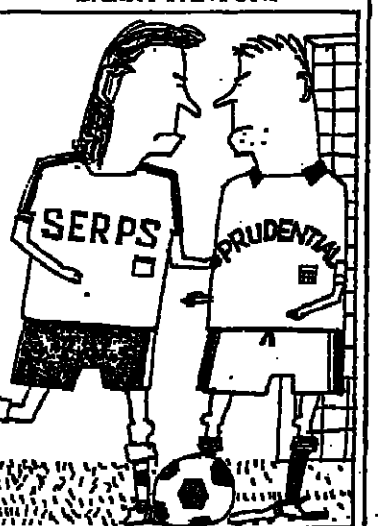
Left in suspense

As the Australian cricketers arrive in England for what should be a great summer of cricket, the players left at home in Melbourne district have been keeping the home fires burning. Rodney Hogg was suspended for one match for kicking down the stumps. Shaun Graf for three matches for kicking down the stumps and using obscene language. Steve Finchett for five matches for refusing to leave the wicket, and Gavin de Jager was suspended for eight matches for head-butting an opponent. His victim, Grant Bunting, was suspended for two matches for "disparaging remarks".

Wicket ways

We always thought Bob Taylor, the former England wicket keeper, was one of the last great gentles of the game, and indeed, we were right. But it comes as a shock to find Taylor confessing to a number of cricketing sins: not walking when out, and dismissing batsmen with non-caches. The confessions are made in his book, just published, entitled *Standing Up, Standing Back*. He admits that on three occasions he stood his ground when legitimately caught by the Australian keeper, Rodney Marsh. There are also two catches on Taylor's conscience: one when he picked up a snick, on the half volley, and there was one Test match occasion when he appealed successfully for a catch when he knew it was not out. One wonders how long it would take to go through the confessions of players with a less gentlemanly reputation.

BARRY FANTONI



Who really won in the shires?

by David Butler

"England does not love coalitions", said Disraeli. But she is going to have to live with them. In 24 of her 39 shire counties there is now no clear majority. The arts of accommodation which will now have to be practised in county halls may provide examples for the scenario that could follow the next general election.

Thursday's voting confirmed that Britain has three major parties. The decline of Labour - and the decline of the Alliance - so often predicted in the past two years, have not occurred. It is the Conservatives who have fallen back. Nonetheless they won 1,300 of the 3,000 seats at stake this week and the next general election is at least two years away.

One can exaggerate the voting movement shown on Thursday. The great bulk of incumbents held on to their seats. The Conservative share of seats in the shires fell from 48 to 44 per cent and Labour's from 35 to 32 per cent. Independents were halved (from 6 to 3 per cent) while the Alliance proportion doubled from 10 to 20 per cent.

There were only 8 English counties where the Conservatives made a net gain in seats from 1981. Nottinghamshire (+3) being the best. There were five counties where Labour gained, but only trivially. Cambridgeshire (+2) and Lincolnshire (+2) were where they did best. In Wales, moreover, Labour lost no ground. The Alliance advanced everywhere except in Berkshire where wards had changed (-1). In Devon (+27), Hampshire (+24), and Somerset (+19) the advances were spectacular.

Any comment on this week's results must be tempered by the fact that little more than half the British electorate had a chance to vote - and it was not the Labour half. Scotland, London and the metropolitan boroughs did not go to the polls. The

shire counties contain some solid Labour areas from South Wales to the north-east coast but they are predominantly areas where in 1983 the Conservatives romped home or fought it out against the new-risen Alliance.

The Alliance parties have most cause to feel pleased with the outcome. They went far beyond their modest target of 300 gains and over much of the country will now claim shares of power - although in some places it may prove a poisoned chalice. Even so, they remain the third party in share of seats and votes. They did become the largest group in the West Country and made notable advances in Hampshire and Cambridgeshire.

Labour, having fared unexpectedly well in 1981, knew that it was likely to lose seats and it did. But in its heartland - Cumbria, Derbyshire, Durham and Staffordshire - it maintained its overwhelming ascendancy. And in many of the urban seats it would need in order to return to power at Westminster, it secured a majority of votes, as the table shows. Constituencies such as Lichen, Leicester East, Norwich

South and York would be essential to a Labour victory nationally, and Labour was comfortably ahead in each of these on Thursday. But it would also probably need seats such as Pendle and Chorley.

Nationwide voting figures are not available. But we do have the data from 15 shires and an approximation is possible. This is the rough story of how the tide has moved.

	Con	Lab	Alliance
Votes	%	%	%
(Shires) 1981	40	35	18
(Shires) 1983	50	21	28
(Shires) 1985	48	30	22
	(39)	(22)	(23)

That suggests a swing of just over 9 per cent to Labour since the 1983 general election. A quite separate estimate by ITN yesterday yielded a swing of just under 8 per cent. But these estimates may be too hard on the party. The movement of votes was selective. The Alliance advance on 1981 is swelled because it fought more seats, which also explains part of the fall in the other parties' votes. Moreover, the Alliance advance was concentrated in areas in the south and west where Labour never had much hope of winning. And opinion

Cross-country sample

	Con	Lab	Alliance
Stevens	38.4	34.1	36.1
1985	31.7	38.0	30.3
Labour gain	-7.7	+14.0	-6.8
York	41.3	35.1	23.0
1985	30.8	43.3	25.9
Labour gain	-10.5	+8.2	+2.9
Cambridge	41.5	28.2	29.7
1985	26.7	38.4	34.4
Labour gain	-14.8	+10.2	+4.7

	Con	Lab	Alliance
St Yarmouth	38.8	25.1	24.2
1985	36.8	41.0	22.2
Labour gain	-1.9	+15.7	-2.1
Pendle	44.2	32.3	23.5
1985	26.8	35.5	38.7
Alliance gain	-18.4	+3.2	+15.2
Chorley	48.3	30.5	20.3
1985	42.0	40.6	17.4
Con hold	-6.3	+10.1	-2.9

A.L. Rowse on Shakespeare's message for the twentieth century

A playwright for today

We might take as our text what Ben Jonson, who knew Shakespeare well, said of him: "He is for all time." Perhaps Jonson spoke better than even he imagined, for nothing brings home the truth of his forecast more than Shakespeare's relevance to events in the world today.

It is the social and political aspects of his work and thought that have come to the fore for us, as against the Victorian concern for character and ethics from their world of blissful security. We have reason to understand better his world and view of society, the insecurity and savagery of ideological conflict, rebellion and revolution, the role of the masses in politics, violence and political assassination, double agents and spying. It is all there in his plays.

This comes home to us in striking ways. In China, during the Mao regime, Shakespeare was censored; understandably, for the whole message of his plays is that, if the social structure is shaken, overturned or undermined, it leads only to confusion and anarchy, and worse suffering than before. Now that the ban has been removed, the Chinese are said to be flocking to see him in their thousands.

In the days of the Left Front in French politics performances of *Coriolanus*, with its uncompromising portrayal of the masses in action, led to riots. (I don't suppose that there were performances of *Coriolanus* to bring the roof down in Yorkshire of late.) In the Second World War Gertrude Stein regularly read Shakespeare, remarking about *Julius Caesar*, *Macbeth*, *Richard III* "What is so terrifying is that it is all just like what is happening now" - and wondering whether Hitler and Mussolini saw the ghosts of the people they had murdered.

Violence runs all through the historical and political plays, starting with *Titus Andronicus*. Victorians were so shocked by the work with its murders, rape, cutting off of hands and miscegenation - that many of them doubted Shakespeare's authorship. No reason to doubt it at all, any more than that of the early Henry II.

They are indeed pre-emptive work; but the extremity of his imagination answers to characteristic features of our time. We have known comparable horrors in Belgium, in the Soviet Union, in the Civil War in Spain; in life under Nazis and Communists; indeed, all around the contemporary world.

A more subtle point is the atmosphere of insecurity present throughout these plays. Auden called the 1930s "the Age of Anxiety", but ours is still more an Age of Insecurity. There is not only the dark presence of the nuclear age behind everything but the insecurity released by revolutions, coups, social order undermined, strikes in industrial societies, near-anarchy elsewhere.

Along with the insecurity there is the general sense of unease and mistrust, of conspiracy and treason that runs through *Henry VI*, *Richard III* and *Richard II*. *Julius Caesar*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*. It is a prime element in *Hamlet* whose leading character is racked by suspicion, not only of his uncle and his mother, but of Ophelia whom he loves. Her father, Polonius, is not above setting an espial on his son's doings abroad; Hamlet's former friends, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, are used by the king to betray him. They are in effect double agents. Tom Stoppard caught this modern angle remarkably in his play *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead*.

Hamlet has the claustrophobic sense that his own country is a prison, and he calls it so. Plenty of places are prisons today, not only



Soviet Russia but communist-controlled countries in general. Before 1914 you could travel most of the world without a passport. In Shakespeare's time you could not leave your country without licence. As for intelligence and espionage, Elizabethan England had the most efficient system in Europe. Can we say as much today?

How well too he understood the ways of politics, the factions and feuds, the personal hatreds, the tricks and betrayals. People have wondered from where he got this intimate knowledge. It needs no explanation: even apart from his close association with Essex's leading follower, Southampton, he had a front view of the perpetual political performance at Court.

See how he observes what happens when a political leader falls and his followers desert him:

What the declined is
He shall as soon read in the eyes
of others
As feel in his own fall. For men
like butterflies,
Show not their mealy wings but to
the summer;
And not a man, for being simply
man,
Hath any honour but honour for
his honours
That are without him - as place,
riches, and favour.

For the ways of politics and Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus* and *Cressida* is the most incisive of all the plays: it

is packed with political wisdom, all of it relevant to and salutary for today. In particular it speaks of the fundamental necessity of order in society, of people keeping in step with their function and observing its needs - lest it break down into anarchy, as we see in all too many societies today. There merely force prevails, everything reduced to the struggle for power with no right or justice: Power last "eats up itself"...

Have we not seen that in Stalin's Russia where, of 11 members of Lenin's politbureau, Stalin made away with nine; and strangely, at the end, when he was planning a last purge, he took to drawing wolves?

The role of personal envy in politics is pinpointed in "the general's disdain by him one step below", and so each a curious fact that an egalitarian society seems to release envy far more obviously and generally than a properly structured society in which people recognize their place according to function.

It is the duty of a historian to see clearly and call facts by their right name, but it is by no means popular to do so - it is even called eccentric to do so - it is even called humbug. Shakespeare recognized this feature quite well: "Manhood is called foolery when it stands against a falling fabric". *Coriolanus* regards with contempt a society,

where gentry, title, wisdom
Cannot conclude but by the way
Of general ignorance.

Such societies take the short-term view, thinking they have "never had it so good"; they do not think of the long-term interests of the country. Shakespeare concludes that, neglecting "real necessities" ... nothing is done to purpose.

The truth is that William Shakespeare had no illusions whatsoever - he knew too much about human nature. Certainly no nationalist liberal illusions, no illusions about primitive societies - Caliban is portrayed as a savage - and none about communism either. He guys Montaigne's illusions about these last in *The Tempest*, when an old fogey says:

In the commonwealth I would
No name of riches, poverty, and
use of service, contract, suc-
cession, bourn, bound of land, no
occupation, all men idle, all
things common nature should
produce without sweat endeavour.

This Utopian picture reminds one of Marx's classic theory of "withering away of the state" (how it has withered away in Soviet Russia). A questioner asks, "No marrying? to which a commonsense realist replies: "None, man - all idle: whores and knaves."

The author is Emeritus Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

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Woodrow Wyatt

One ballot that hits democracy

The Tories have made some headway in union reform but a compound of fear, ignorance and guilt has stopped them from making a thoroughgoing job of it. The step-by-step, or softly-softly, approach was adopted in the belief that opposition would be more easily overcome.

Six years have not been wasted but firmer legislation at the start would have removed the need to return repeatedly to amendments and new legislation which are likely to cause persistent friction with union leaders, instead of getting it all over with at once.

Hence the mess over the ballots unions must hold by March 1986 if their leaders wish to maintain political funds. The Labour Party is honest about where it gets its money. Out of its annual income around 80 per cent comes from trade union affiliation fees paid out of the political funds. Without that money which must by law come solely from the political fund, the Labour Party would be unable to perform its functions as a major political party: it is unlikely that the deficit could be filled by individual contributions.

The SDP is also frank about its sources of income. Some two-thirds of it comes from members' subscriptions and the balance from gifts by individual members and supporters. Only 1 per cent arrives from business or institutional sources.

The Conservative Party used to be forthcoming about its finance, but no longer. I have been trying to discover how much it receives from individual subscriptions and donations and how much from shareholders' money in small and large companies. The Labour Research Department estimates that the Tories get over £3 million a year from quoted and unquoted companies. If this is so, that is substantially more than the Labour Party's income from the trade unions.

The current official policy, however, is to refuse to disclose this information, presumably for fear of taunts that the captains of industry finance the Tory Party irrespective of the consent of their shareholders and suggesting that there is something to hide.

It is with this background of guilt that the legislation for ballots on political funds has been framed. The Government realized that replacing the contracting-out of union members paying into these funds with a system of contracting-in would have caused a rumpus. The question to be asked now is whether the members want to have a political fund at all.

The certification officer's model rules require the ballot paper to state what the political fund may be used for. At present it is generally used for contributions to the funds of a political party, the sponsoring of political candidates and anything which a party may need which otherwise would have to be paid for by that party.

The question of which party members would like their political funds to be used for does not have to

be asked. Union ruling bodies will still affiliate to the Labour Party without the consent of members, although a Mori poll carried out in 1984 among trade unionists showed that 52 per cent did not want their union to pay for the Labour Party, against 38 per cent in favour. That squares with the poll taken after the last election which showed that 39 per cent of trade unionists voted Labour, 31 per cent Conservative and 29 per cent for the Alliance parties.

Members of unions which vote for a political fund will therefore find their political levy going to a party supported by a minority of members, so they may well vote against having one at all. Up till now, union leaders have not been acting cleverly. To be sure of getting some money to the Labour Party, union leaders should hold a ballot concurrent with that asking if they want a political fund, asking members how they would like a levy divided between the political parties. As it is the mostly pro-Labour union leaders are in acute danger of getting nothing. In a poll of unionists for *Union World* taken in February, 1985, 37 per cent thought unions should have political funds against 53 per cent who thought they should not.

If that answer is reflected in the union ballots there could be very few political funds left. That would be bad for democracy. It would be seen to be unfair that the Conservative Party could carry on comfortably, supported by comparatively rich companies, while the Labour Party, its major opponent, was crippled by lack of funds.

Equity demands that union members paying into a political levy should be allowed to state which party it is used for. At the same time companies should be forbidden to make contributions to the Conservative or any other party unless a poll of shareholders agrees to political contributions and states the proportions in which they should be made.

If such a method does not produce enough funds for the four main parties to operate, effectively then we should fall back on the obvious answer: money provided by the state in proportion to the votes cast for the parties at general elections. Then union members would not be coerced into subscribing to something they would rather not subscribe to and company funds would be used entirely commercially, with no dabbling in politics. The temptation to manipulate union ballots, like that suspected at the Transport and General Workers Union, would be removed. It would not exist if the government had had the courage to make secret home contributions to the funds of a political party, the sponsoring of political candidates and anything which a party may need which otherwise would have to be paid for by that party.

The question of which party members would like their political funds to be used for does not have to

Philip Norman

Jester word from our sponsors

I had been back in Britain only hours when I heard a miners' spokesman angrily denounce the National Coal Board as "totally incontinent". My dentist, next day, told me he had just treated a patient complaining of painful "ass" in the mouth. On Radio 3, an announcer mentioned the forthcoming broadcast of Haydn's "Cremation". Was I really so foolish as to think I could compile a book of malapropisms without leaving New York? Over there, they simply aren't in our league.

My first article about malapropisms produced a stream of letters to *The Times* - and, courtesy of Ned Sherwin, to *Standard* and *Daily Mail* - raving on grammar, adverbs, spouses, lovers, children. The tone was uniformly fond. Malapropisms, I see, are beloved members of society, cherished by those they unwittingly entertain. Part of the sublime innocence that launches them into their linguistic mid-air collisions is never realizing how many aficionados are hanging on to their every pulverized word.

For sheer surrealism the choicest examples continue to be medical. I have heard of a woman in hospital to have her "avarities" removed, and of an elderly man awaiting surgery on his "prophylactic" gland. Malapropisms positively glory in the challenge offered to medical science by their "teutonic" ulcers and "malingerers" tumours, their "bysternal returns", "Cistercian" child-births and severed "juggler" veins. I particularly cared for the "midwife" crisis being undergone by a man in his forties, and the lady whose dislike of injections had always prevented her volunteering as a "blood doughnut".

Childhood misapprehensions about the words in hymns and prayers form the next richest category. A correspondent who grew up in Portsmouth remembers resignedly praying at school each day to "Our Father who art in Havant". Children down the generations evidently have believed The Lord's Prayer's next line to be a cordial but tentative "Hailo - breathe Thy name". Philip Brough of Aberdare, assumed throughout his infant school days that when his upper-class teacher said "Thine is the Kingdom, the Pa and the Glory", the Pa was yet another confusing reference to Our Father.

My old school friend the Rev. Peter Miln has sent me a list of ecclesiastical malapropisms, headed

by the rather deaf worshipper who told her parish priest, "You'll have to get a microphone for your pulpit, Vicar. The agnostics in this church are very poor." There was also the speaker at a theological seminar who explained his belief that "between God and Man there has been placed a vast abyss".

The gems uttered by cleaning ladies, while milk boils for mid-morning coffee, must obviously receive an entire chapter. "I've always been thin. When I was a girl, I had infantile paraphernalia." "He rides the motorbike and she sits on the pavilion." "I'd like you to meet my daughter's fiasco." "She asked me if I liked the new colour scheme in her kitchen. I said 'I'm not enamelled of it.' " "Ooh, if you knew the demands my husband still makes on me. Every morning when he wakes up, he's got this terrible insurrection..."

Some debate has gone on about whether malapropisms should be called Dogberries, after that earlier practitioner - if not Bottoms, Mistress Quickies, Slys, Mincings, Pecksniffs or Gamps. I admit to having stretched the definition to include homonymic mistakes over proper names. The taxi driver who came to collect Thor Heyerdahl expecting "four Airedales" was by no means a solitary artist. A London publisher's secretary recently put through a call from Cape editor Arma Stamatou, informing her boss "It's our Mr Matthews". The same impeccable logic was at work when a City shorthand-typist transcribed the phrase "triennial balance-sheet" as "try any old balance-sheet".

Staff at the better bookshops, I discover, become adept at unscrambling the bizarre titles sometimes requested by malapropists. The shops keep their own lists of such classics as "Silent Mourner" (*Silas Marner*), "Son of Sir Iais" (*The Sun Also Rises*), "A Sretcher Named Desire" and Roger's "Theodorakis".

Simon Bainbridge of Hatchards remembers being approached by a downtrodden-looking male customer who thrust a piece of paper into his hand and muttered, "My wife's asked me to get her this. Do you stock it?"

On the paper was written "Night Cream by Elizabeth Arden". Further examples welcome. Please write to Philip Norman, c/o The Times.

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LOCAL LESSONS

The Conservative Party lost badly in the heartland counties of England on Thursday. Yet neither the Conservative figures nor the evidence of Labour's recovery since 1983 produce any sense of inexorable movement in political fortunes. There are lessons, however. Councillors who had loyally and diligently pursued approved policies on rates and grants went down to defeat. The evidence, from a county such as Oxfordshire, is that public bewilderment at the now virtually inexplicable scheme of targets and penalties cost the party seats. Perhaps defeat in those counties which have both cut spending and yet raised rates was deserved; here was a timely reminder that whatever else the Government's reform of council finance achieves, it must simplify and reward virtue.

Thursday saw no rout of Lewes or Hertford, Exeter, Winchester or Taunton. The shire counties have been colour-washed not repainted. The Conservatives predominate as the single largest party in the counties still. Generalizations from such elections are always flawed by local factors. Intra-party disputes help explain the loss of Conservative seats in Wiltshire; anxiety about the teachers' strike played a part in the loss by the Conservatives of overall control in Essex and East Sussex; the miners' strike ap-

pears to have affected Labour's fortunes marginally, but differentially in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Labour's fortunes in the round are difficult to assess. Measured against a 1981 base line, Labour's loss of control in Lancashire or Humberside or Northumberland loses its sting. But Mr Kinnock's attempt to whip up momentum has evidently stalled: many electors on Thursday relied on an old (or newly acquired) reflex in rejecting Labour candidates. If the results in Lancashire and Cumbria have any significance at all, they show the voters rejecting the brand of municipal activism, high spending and high rates, adopted so ostentatiously in London and the big cities.

On the best estimates, the share of votes gained by Social Democrats and Liberals has barely shifted since the General Election. What happened on Thursday was some better alignment of votes and seats, which in county after county has thrust the Alliance into a position of balancing the other parties. Inescapably, the county halls will on Monday appear as a model of what Westminster could look like after the next general election. As such they will be interesting places. New faces will be most welcome in those counties inured to single party rule - a fillip to local government much needed when turn-out was again so disappointing.

Some of those new faces will take power, sit as committee chairmen and give us a useful sight of Liberals and Social Democrats facing the rigours of administration. The likelihood is that they will be spenders, collectivists. Thursday's results could easily push up local government spending.

What it will show is the contours of the Alliance, glimpses here and there of what could become a three-party coalition. Three? The Alliance is headed by the Liberals, often a tough and determined breed who over the years have fought their community campaigns and laid the basis for political inroads in the West Country and along the South Coast. The Social Democrats divide into those of Shirley Williams' stamp, many of them Labour defectors, now returning to power after four years under the new party's colours; how different will their command of the county halls be from Labour's? The Social Democrats who gather under Dr Owen's banner offer themselves as radicals, critical of much of the spending and municipal activity that their Alliance partners are likely - now they have a sight of power - to favour. Coalitions are easier to manage in opposition. The prospect of power given the Alliance by the county elections will be a test and, to a public sympathetic to new faces, a revelation.

TACT AND TACTICS IN BONN

A French wrangle is a traditional feature of economic summits. Thus President Mitterrand's objections to the setting of an early date for a new round of trade talks, his demands for a monetary conference and his lone initiative in proposing a new aid programme for sub-Saharan Africa were neither unexpected nor disastrous in their impact on the discussions in Bonn.

The summit communiqué due today will paper over such cracks as still remain between the different positions of the seven governments involved: it will therefore express support for a new trade round as soon as suitable preparatory work is done. It will not endorse a currency conference, but will look forward to the work of finance ministers on the international monetary system, to be completed in Tokyo in June. It will offer three national contributions to a better world economic balance, without too much naming of names: a reduction in the American budget deficit, trade liberalization in Japan and an attack on "structural rigidities" throughout Europe.

Besides all this, of course, the summiters have issued a brand-

new "political declaration", full of democratic unity and intended to overshadow the row over President Reagan's appointment with a diversity of German dead. Like any gathering of grandfathers, the heads of government have spent an evening in Bonn shaking their heads over their common social problem of drug abuse, and have agreed to step up international efforts to check drugs traffic. They have touched delicately on "star wars", of which we may hear more, after the main summit communiqué, in Chancellor Kohl's concluding remarks today. And that communiqué itself will touch on technological co-operation, environmental pollution, space research, international debt, unemployment and third world poverty, wrapped up with the main economic issues in a comforting blanket reassurance about the strength of the world recovery and the consensus on economic policies.

Enough occupations, it might appear, to justify the time and expense of a two-day summit. With what result? Certainly, the new trade round is important, and the summit has usefully provided a stimulus: without it,

discussions would have dragged on from one low-level meeting to another. With firm agreement between the United States, Japan, Germany and Britain, four of the five biggest industrial market economies are now on board, and the ship cannot remain in dock.

Embarkation on a new trade round may be enough to slow, if not halt, protectionist sentiments in the United States. This was the prime purpose of an early agreement. But the question of the content of a new round is more than a trivial technical detail, and the obstacles have become plain in Bonn. A new round must come close to sensitive nerves, touching European agriculture, the middle-class cartels that protect service industries from international competition.

A second reservation must be entered against this summit. The dominant quest for agreement has swept a great deal of untidy doubt under the carpet. A public exchange of insults between governments as to the defects in each other's economic performance would have been of little profit; no doubt, but excessive tact is dangerously close to complacency.

ONE ISLAND, TWO CONSTITUTIONS

Turkish Cypriots vote tomorrow in a referendum on the constitution of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", whose independence was proclaimed in November 1983. A committee had been set up to prepare a constitution at that time but the referendum has been delayed until now by the efforts of the United Nations to bring about a resumption of negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The Greek Cypriots, so far supported by virtually the entire international community outside Turkey, do not recognize the new state and have argued that any further steps to organize or consolidate it will only make further dialogue more difficult. But after the failure of the "high-level meeting" between Mr Denktas and President Kyprianou in New York this January - a failure blamed on President Kyprianou not only by the Turks but by the majority of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives - Mr Denktas was able to argue that further delay would not be justified.

His argument all along has been that a solution to the Cyprus conflict can only be reached through negotiations on a basis of equality between the two communities. He therefore argues that the organization of the Turkish Cypriots into a

separate, independent state is a step towards, not away from, a solution, since it puts them on an equal footing with the Greek Cypriots who have, since 1963, enjoyed a de facto monopoly of the institutions of the Cyprus Republic.

According to this argument, an eventual federation must come about not by the devolution of authority from the previous unitary state to its component parts, but by agreement freely negotiated between two separate sovereign states to pool part of their sovereignty. The objective of forming a federation was explicitly stated in the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence, and has since been re-stated by the constituent assembly although it is not, as some Turkish Cypriots desired, included in the preamble of the draft constitution itself.

Some leftwing Turkish Cypriots have expressed alarm about the text of the draft constitution, asserting that its purpose is to introduce into northern Cyprus some of the more authoritarian provisions of the mainland Turkish constitution. They draw attention in particular to clauses which strengthen the executive at the expense of the legislature - empowering it for instance to make international, economic and political agreements without the consent of the elected

assembly and also to declare a state of emergency involving the suspension of basic freedoms (though only for three months). The validity of such fears is difficult for outsiders to judge, especially as a translation of the text has yet to be made available. Greek Cypriots, in any case, are ill placed to criticize the draft since on their side of the island the constitution has produced political deadlock. President Kyprianou has clearly lost the confidence of the legislature but is unable to dissolve it and unwilling to resign.

In a parliamentary system those who have censured Mr Kyprianou might be asked to form an alternative government and see if they can do better. That would be difficult for them, as they come from opposite ends of the political spectrum. But certainly it is important for the Greek Cypriots to re-establish, as soon as possible, a government which clearly enjoys the confidence of the population.

In the absence of such a government, their case goes by default. In particular, the Turkish argument that Turkish mainland troops should remain in Cyprus even after a settlement is reached seems to be gaining ground, particularly in Washington. Yet it is most unlikely that this proposition is any more acceptable to Mr Kyprianou's opponents than it is to himself.

Incentives in class

From Mr D. C. Brooks
Sir, I have received the proposals of the Secretary of State for Education and Science for the introduction of distinction and merit certificates into the new General Certificate of Secondary Education. The intentions of the Secretary of State are to maintain breadth and balance in the curriculum and also to provide an incentive and a reward for attaining good grades. These are admirable intentions. If these certificates had been available in 1983, only 1 per cent of

school leavers would have been awarded a distinction and perhaps 7 per cent a merit. If the choice of subjects had been different, these figures might have been boosted to maxima of 3 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. I wonder what plans the Secretary of State now has to restore breadth and balance to the other 78 per cent of the school population.

It is not my experience that the most able students need more incentives and rewards. They are usually very well-motivated and receive, rightly, plenty of praise and encouragement from parents and

teachers. It is, however, my experience that the overwhelming majority of students become frustrated and discouraged when presented with unattainable goals.

I wonder what plans the Secretary of State now has to solve the larger problem of providing extra incentives and realistic targets for those in greater need of motivation.

Yours sincerely,
D. CLIVE BROOKS, Headmaster, Sackville School, Lewes Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Enterprise in the water industry

From Lord Nugent of Guildford

Sir, Your leader, "At the watershed", on April 26, after analysing the present structure of our water industry postulates a comprehensive regulating public authority for each river basin area, within which there could be private companies for supply, and sewage treatment and disposal.

So far you follow the analysis in my speech in the House of Lords of April 22, which presumably space precluded you from reporting. But you then conclude by saying that "competitive private enterprise" has its application to water.

When account is taken of the limited scope of a private company working within the comprehensive, regulating public authority which you postulate, and the virtual impossibility of alternative supply of treatment services being offered to the customer, it is certain that there can be no element of competition, and it is difficult to see what scope there is for private enterprise.

The present structure of the water industry based on unified river basin management is undoubtedly the best there is, and will continue to serve the nation well. If the Government can be persuaded to follow a more enlightened policy with regard to the finance for renewing ageing and worn out capital assets.

To suggest that private enterprise, in which in principle I firmly believe, has a contribution to make is misleading and liable to divert

attention from the real problem which I have mentioned in the above paragraph. Yours faithfully, LORD NUGENT, House of Lords, April 27.

From Mr David Kinnerley

Sir, Amid much good sense, your editorial (April 26) missed a crucial point. The water authorities and the private companies (whom you mentioned as subject to certain constraints) get most of their income from levies on rateable values of users' properties.

These are not real charges, lacking any link with volume of service taken by each consumer. They are not real rates either, not being eligible, for example, for rate rebates.

Hence the Governments' dilemma. They cannot plausibly legislate for supposedly commercial companies on a private basis to gather large shares of their income from rateable value. Yet no one is likely to rush to install millions of water meters, which would greatly change the pattern of charges and the certainty of income, in less than (say) five to 10 years.

So maybe water authorities and the water companies will, like Old Man River, keep rolling on. Yours faithfully, DAVID KINNERLEY, Mansfield College, Oxford, April 29.

Mansion House plan

From Mr Kenneth G. Braidwood

Sir, I am a long-time member of that group of "City bankers, brokers and insurers" to whom the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects refers (May 1).

I can assure him that most of us are not appalled by the opinions of your Architecture Correspondent; quite the contrary. Nor is it "malign complacency" which causes us to oppose the destruction of many old buildings, but our reasonable distaste for the palpably ugly, and environmentally inconvenient, tower developments which bid to replace them.

Who can doubt that today's redeveloped Piccadilly/Coverly Street and Covent Garden are better for not having the towers proposed for those sites in the sixties and seventies?

Feeling the pinch

From Dr Jacqueline Simpson

Sir, May I hasten to reassure Frank Muir (April 27)? His alarming experience in Piccadilly simply illustrates the misunderstandings that arise when people who do not traditionally believe in the Evil Eye encounter those who do.

The belief is common in India, the Near East, and many parts of Europe: its core is the notion that if anyone or anything is praised, this will arouse the envy of some malevolent onlooker with magical powers, who will "cast the Eye" upon it.

If nothing had been done to counteract the praise, Mr Muir's fine trousers would undoubtedly soon have met with some dire accident - some soup, perhaps, or too hot an

iron. Maybe even the anatomy within would have withered under the glance of the unknown Eye.

Counter-charms are many and various. The lady might have thrown over her past twenty years or so. These buildings, with their battery type occupancy and concomitantly low ceilings, defy the conversion needed for the new electronic age.

Yours sincerely, KENNETH G. BRAIDWOOD, 15 Pembroke Court, Edwards Square, Kensington, W8, May 2.

'Victorian values'

From the Director of the Peabody Trust

Sir, I have read with amazement the letter from Dr Richard Dennis (April 25) stating that until after 1885 "Cheap Government loans and subsidised land kept the ostensibly private, philanthropic housing movement afloat...". He goes on to take a gratuitous side-swipe at this trust and to suggest that during that period "building one-room dwellings with communal sanitation was a free-market practice of providing housing for the poor by reducing standards."

The Public Works Loan Board, which was virtually the only source of Government finance, lent at rates very little different from those charged by the banks to borrowers of good standing and while the Metropolitan Board of Works sold some land for less than it had cost to acquire it and clear the slums which had formerly occupied it, this was on a modest scale and cannot justifiably be described as keeping the philanthropic housing movement afloat.

The motives of George Peabody, who was on the point of retirement to his native America, were certainly wholly disinterested and his object, and that of his trustees, was to raise, not to reduce, standards.

Neither Peabody nor any of the other trusts and working-class dwellings companies built many

one-room dwellings, and these were intended for occupation by single people of those who could not afford, at the commencement of their tenancies, anything larger.

Whatever views one may hold about the housing policies of the present Government, and its determination to abolish the GLC, it is absurd to try to draw the parallels which Dr Dennis does between these and the situation that prevailed in London in the 1880s.

Yours faithfully, THOMAS HEARN, Director, Peabody Trust, 207 Waterloo Road, SE1, April 26.

World Peace Council

From Mr Robert Hughes, MP for Aberdeen North (Labour)

Sir, I refer to an item in *The Times* Diary column on Thursday, April 25, headed "Anon, no more" and which claimed I was a member of the World Peace Council.

I understand that this is based on a document apparently published by the information centre of the WPC containing a list of members. I was unaware until today of the existence of this document and my name appears without my authority. I am taking steps to have this rectified. Yours etc, ROBERT HUGHES, House of Commons, May 1.

Exporting PWRs

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, David Green has demonstrated (April 23) that the world is not likely to bear a path to the UK's door to buy nuclear reactors on the strength of one pressurised water reactor (PWR) to be built, if permission is given, at Sizewell.

Some of the other arguments put forward by the CEBG (Central Electricity Generating Board) at the Sizewell inquiry are more soundly based. A determination to reduce the 80 per cent dependency on coal as the fuel for electricity generation is clearly prudent, so that more nuclear power stations must be ordered, particularly as the ageing Magnox stations come to the end of their lives. But should they be PWRs? Your editorial of April 12 suggests that a fresh mind would have the courage to opt for

advanced gas-cooled (AGR) reactors. I have no doubt that the Sizewell inquiry report will conclude that a PWR could be built to meet UK safety standards, but the other plank of the CEBG argument, that a PWR could be built 10 per cent more cheaply than an AGR, now seems seriously in doubt.

When the CEBG made their submission in April, 1982, their figures were probably correct, give or take a few per cent, but now, three years later, the AGRs have been vindicated. Those operational are running well and those under construction well inside budget and timetable.

The canny Scottish engineers of the South of Scotland Electricity Board are pleased with the AGR. If the price differential between the PWR and AGR has now disap-

Coming to terms with supermarkets

From Mr Terence Bendixson

Sir, Your correspondent (April 30) who fears the effect of supermarkets on town centres is surely being too pessimistic. The alternative to large fringe-of-town stores surrounded by car parks is city-centre stores accompanied by drastic reconstruction and choking of narrow streets with traffic - a worse evil.

A better future for our towns is to accept the fringe-sited, drive-in stores, oblige their promoters to surround them with trees and set to work on creating conditions in the town centre that are conducive to specialised and quality shopping.

In some cases this could mean pulling down the awful supermarkets and concrete car-parks of the 1960s and putting in their place smaller shops or even pretty houses. In others it will mean repaving streets with brick in place of tarmac and creating comfortable walkways to more remote car parks.

And lest anyone thinks that you have to have a car to shop at a drive-in superstore, go to Uppsala, in Sweden. There, cross-town bus routes terminate literally at the doors of the city's two peripheral superstores. Shoppers with cars cannot approach anything like so close.

Yours faithfully, TERENCE BENDIXSON, 18 Ifield Road, SW10, May 1.

40 years on

From Sir Peter Tennant

Sir, Many of us who have been concerned for a long time with Germany welcome David Astor's letter (April 26). Those brave Germans who stood up to Hitler should certainly be represented on May 8 when we celebrate the defeat of Nazism. A scholarship or scholarships for young Germans would be a fitting tribute to those for whom there is no memorial.

Some of the German Rhodes scholars distinguished themselves by their courageous opposition and scholarships of this kind could add to the flow of young people between our countries. At present it is only a paltry trickle compared with the streams of young French and Germans who pour every year into France and Germany.

It is good to know that Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl have agreed to stimulate a really significant movement of young people across our frontiers. It would be a fitting memorial to Stauffenberg and the victims of the opposition to Hitler if May 8 marked the beginning of much greater activity in this field.

Yours faithfully, PETER TENNANT, Blue Anchor House, Linchmere Road, Haslemere, Surrey, April 26.

Tax on creche benefit

From the Director of the Consumers' Association

Sir, We very much welcome the Government's decision that the Inland Revenue is not to collect back tax on those working mothers whose employers provide crèches or other nursery facilities for their children (*The Times*, April 25). So will the many parents potentially faced with paying back tax amounting to many hundreds of pounds. For many years it has been widely accepted that this benefit was not taxable; and indeed, our annual *Which? Tax-Saving Guide* has said that workplace nurseries were not a taxable benefit. Our advice was checked before publication with the Inland Revenue on no fewer than six separate occasions between 1976 and 1983.

The Inland Revenue made various constructive suggestions at draft stage and after publication, but no comment was ever made about the advice given on workplace nurseries until 1983, when we were informed that this benefit was taxable.

We therefore have to advise the Inland Revenue, in the statement made to the House of Commons on April 24, attempting to divert all responsibility for "mistaken advice" to the *Which? Tax-Saving Guide* and the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Perhaps it is too much to expect the Inland Revenue to admit that it has in fact changed its practice and has now decided to tax working parents who benefit from employer-provided nursery facilities. But we strongly refute the implication that we failed to take every step to check that the advice we gave was consistent with Inland Revenue practice.

Yours faithfully, PETER GOLDMAN, Director, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, WC2, April 26.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 4 1870

The Vatican Council was opened by Pope Pius IX on December 8 1869. On April 24 1870 Our Special Correspondent was present at the Congregation when the Decree Dei Filius was voted on. The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope was promulgated on July 18 1870. The Council was prorogued on October 20.

THE OCEUMENICAL COUNCIL

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

RUMIA, APRIL 25

The Council has brought forth, and I have been present. I have all but assisted. Whatever was to be heard, I have heard; whatever was to be seen, I have seen; for I have been among the most important events of this time. But I must follow my usual course and take you with me through the day's work. My good Knight, for the honour of his country, and even of his Order, came to the Council to defend me, and undertook to bring me to the front. The hall was full, to appearance. It could not be quite full, for there are more than 500 seats, and there were not 500 Fathers present. The sameness of the white mitres was a good deal relieved by the splendour of the vestments - crimson and gold, and by the various Oriental varieties of vestment, mitre and tiara. The Mass was as usual. When it was ended, a large and highly-decorated candle was put out with great difficulty, for it went on smoking a quarter of an hour, and the usuals of the candles were left to smoulder. By the by - excuse a trifle, a significant one, perhaps - Rome cannot put out candles easily. In Holy Week when this was a real ceremony, the candles resisted extinction with wicked obstinacy. I saw three extinguishers waiting war with six candles, and they would persist in flaring out again the moment the extinguisher was removed. One powerful light of this size, and had at last to be almost thrashed out. But to return to the hall. While the large candle was smouldering, the pulpit, a rickety old affair, that any English "Eloquence" would be ashamed of, was lit with a much grimmer and tottering. All at once the Fathers rose, and took off their mitres. The knights of Malta and the Guardia Nobile formed and drew their swords. The Pope was entering, and taking his seat on the throne of St. Peter. Before I had seen workpeople divesting of its four months' coverings. In two minutes there followed an opening prayer, for the Council was now proceeding to business. A thousand voices that rose in a roar, and many thought without swelling but "Amen." Then was sung a hymn, of sublime music, but to me a "song without words." Then all knelt. Then a prayer was intoned, and "Amen" responded grandly as before. Then followed the Litany of the Saints for the first time and occasions in this Church - and which I have heard chanted this morning by several thousand clergy, of all ranks and orders, in an annual procession through Rome to St. Peter. It is always a rare and solemn scene, and an increasing vigour that astonishes English Church-people. Yesterday it was done as, perhaps, it was never done before, and may never be again. Every separate prayer rose like a bolt shot at the gates of Heaven, and the response was the vast human echo. Cardinals then, or about then, made their obeisance, or homage - proud to do it for the Bishops as well as for themselves. Then a Cardinal read the Gospel, so that all could hear. Then, immediately before me, the sentries were relieved, and the Maltese Knight coming on duty, being this time a Knight of Justice, and white-breasted, took the right side of the portal before us. After this there ascended, as it were, the altar of the Holy Spirit, and the whole church, the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus*. It was sung, indeed, with a will and in faith, though all that could be asked of Heaven on this occasion was faith to say *Pater et Non Placeat* in the case might be. With sounds one has a chance in a church which is not one's own, for it really is one's own fault if one does not follow good words sung or said. As regards the sight there was more to see. Some one now said the Cardinals were at their obeisance. A kind neighbour attempted to point out to me those who stood round the throne. Of course there were the grandest of figures, Antonelli, every one of them, and the Secretary of State, but the altar was sadly in the way; the distance was 50 yards off, and St. Peter's is not a light to see objects clearly. A Bishop then ascended the altar, and the Inland Revenue, or theologian, behind him. The Bishop was Mr. Valenziano, and he was about to read the Decrees upon which votes were to be taken. He happens to be one of the greatest of the Knights of Malta during the Council. He read loud, with distinctness, and with emphasis; but I could not make out a single word. Nobody about me made the attempt; nor can I conceive how any of the Fathers could have done so. I made out a word, except from the text in their hands. The reading seemed long, half an hour to the patience, though less by the clock. But the effect was greatly to diminish the interest of the ceremony, in which my good friend had placed me, and also to expose it to much pressure from without. A general conversation ensued, first in a low tone, then in livelier accents. People asked one another what was going on, who was who, and then went off to other topics. Binoculars passed about. There were only about 40 or 50, and they were the only people in the church with a chance of hearing, or even seeing distinctly...

Second thoughts

From Mr Brian Smith

Sir, Feeling shame at not sharing in the sponsored charity earning stunts of the many courageous people who leap from planes, and run hundreds of miles, and raise series of hair and fund-raising feats to be accomplished by me in a week of my holiday.

However, my wife has impressed upon me that I am neither very young nor very fit, and that this would surely place an unnecessary burden on the emergency and medical services.

In the national interest, therefore, I have forced myself to cancel my plans and will spend my week instead in my armchair listening to music and solving your crosswords. I am now seeking sponsorship for my noble sacrifice. Any offers?

Yours faithfully, BRIAN SMITH, 4 Cliff Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, April 25.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 3: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited the South Survey Estates of the Duchy of Lancaster in Northamptonshire today.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Wellingborough Station in the Royal train this morning and were received by the Duke of Lancaster (Mr John Lowther).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Higham Ferrers Town Hall and were received by the Chairman, East Northamptonshire District Council (Councillor Clive Wood).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, escorted by Mr Michael Ridley (Clerk of the Council) of the Duchy of Lancaster and Mr Kenneth Parsons (Surveyor of Lands, South Surrey), then toured the South Survey Estates of the Duchy of Lancaster, visiting New Farm, Higham Ferrers (Tenant, Mr R. Scatton) and Duchy Farm, Chelveston (Tenant, Mr G. Hall).

The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with her presence at luncheon at Manor Farm, Strivon (Tenant, Mr P. Hutchinson) and, afterwards, toured the farm.

In the afternoon Her Majesty and His Royal Highness visited Strixton Church and then toured Church Farm and Greenfield Lodge Farm (Joint Tenants, Mr G. Austin and Mr D. Austin).

The Queen later left Cranfield Airport in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

The Earl of Gowrie (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Countess of Arlisle, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Mr Peter Miles and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon opened and toured the Regent Arcade, Cheltenham, where Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire (Colonel Martin Gibbs).

Mrs Andrew Feiden was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Master of the Worshipful Company of Furriers, this evening attended a Livery Dinner at the Mansion House, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Sir Alan Traill).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 3: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon inaugurated at the District Council Offices a new communications system for elderly people in Newbury.

Ruth, Lady Fernoy and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 3: The Duke of Gloucester this morning visited the Northumbria Police Force Headquarters Youth Training Scheme Project at Ponteland, later His Royal Highness visited Harton Colliery, Sunderland Ltd, Gateshead, and Gateshead Church Enterprises Ltd Youth Training Scheme Project.

The Duke of Gloucester travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Princess Helena College is holding a ball on July 5, 1985, marking the golden jubilee of the school's transfer from Ealing to Temple Dinsley. The ball will be held in the school's new Princess Alice Hall.

The annual Albuhera service of remembrance for the Middlesex Regiment (DCCO) will be held in St Paul's Cathedral on May 11 at 2.30pm.

The Holocaust must not be forgotten

The present climate of reconciliation and affirmation of political partnerships has tried to draw away from that aspect of the past.

Politicians and their advisers can and do forget the horrors of the death camps. President Reagan's intention to visit Bitburg tomorrow is a political blunder: his insistence upon the visit is an act of moral blindness. It causes hurt and anguish to all those touched by the evil of that time, to the Jewish and non-Jewish survivors who remember villages near Prague and Paris, ghettos in Poland, death camps in Germany and Austria. The SS were there. They burnt, gassed, shot and murdered the Jews, gypsies, Slavs, homosexuals, mentally ill — politically inconvenient opponents and victims of the Nazis.

Acknowledging the democracy of death, one may not blur the distinction between oppressor and victim, even if only one minute is spent in the military cemetery and an hour in a concentration camp memorial. Good intentions do lead to a special hell.

And yet, the world wants to forget. The anniversaries are not intended to conjure up the past, but to exorcise it. Europe is weary of the revenant shades who point to evils. Our society has applied new technology to the art of killing, and has dehumanized the victims by meaningless numbers and impersonal ways of meeting death. "The Holocaust?" "Let us forgive and forget." "Let us central thought within our society, but addressed mainly to the Jews."

"Why not let go?" Jews are asked. "Must you be grim and unforgiving? Must we continue to mourn your six million when so many more have died since then? There have been more recent genocides. In Asia, in Africa, in Ethiopia, millions are dying of starvation. We have enough upon our conscience. Why not forgive and forget, like the rest of us?"

It is not easy to answer that question, particularly in a British environment where the average Briton remembers his own war against Hitler, the deprivations suffered, the relatives lost in the war.

The answer has to be given on several levels. Jews mourn their dead without requiring the outside world to share in their grief. Memorial candles are lit annually in Jewish homes to commemorate their loved ones. In a world where six million

Jews were murdered, the community itself must remember the men, women, and children who have no one to say these prayers for them. And so Jews remember and do not forget.

They remember the goodness in the midst of evil: the victims rather than the villains, the few who helped there is a "Street of the Righteous Gentiles" in the Memorial Centre in Jerusalem rather than the many who killed. But they cannot forget. Once the mind dwells on the Holocaust, can anyone really forget that event?

Can one be reconciled with the event by thinking of the victims as martyrs? It is an imposition of fading, insufficient, structures of religion to ascribe martyrdom to the victims murdered in the death camps. Those we loved came to the edge of a wilderness. And it opened and drew them in. They were victims. We will remember them, we will remember them, we will mourn them. No Jewish or Christian theology of victimhood can remove this grief from us; Jews will continue to mourn and remember.

Can be forgiven? Who are we to usurp God's role? Some years ago, speaking at a German Kirchentag (church conference)

in Nuremberg, I talked about the anguish of Auschwitz. A young girl rushed up to me after the lecture. "Rabbi," she said, "I wasn't there, but can you forgive me?" and we embraced and cried together.

Then an older man approached me. "Rabbi," he said, "I was a guard at a concentration camp. Can you forgive me?" I looked at him. "No," I said, "I cannot forgive. It is not the function of rabbis to give absolution, to be pardoners. In Judaism, there is a 10-day period of Penitence, between the New Year and the Day of Atonement, when we try to go to any person whom we have wronged, and ask for forgiveness. But you cannot go to the six million. They are dead, and I cannot speak for them. Nor can I speak for God. But you are here at a church conference. God's forgiving grace may touch you; but I am not a mediator, pardoner, or spokesman for God."

Can Jews practice reconciliation in the contemporary world and thus allow themselves with the contemporary climate? Again, difficulties confront us. A Hassidic story speaks of an isolated kingdom, where the grain harvest one year turns poisonous. Everyone who eats it

will become mad. Yet there is no other food available. Finally, the king turns to a trusted counsellor. "We must all eat, or we will die," he said. "But you try to eat less. Preserve enough sanity to enable you to remind us, through the long dark period ahead, that we are mad. Tell us. Again and again. The time will come when we are sane again."

In an age of genocide and madness Jews must continue to be the conscience which speaks to the world of Holocaust and death camps, of guilt which touches everyone who has eaten the poison. Apathy and ignorance killed many who could have survived. That is a harsh thing to accept, and gradations must be seen. But it is a religious truth that guilt must be acknowledged before it can be expiated. And then the work of reconciliation can begin. But one must know the world is damaged.

Rabbi Albert H. Friedlander
As a child of 11 in 1939 Dr Friedlander was arrested in Berlin, his home city. He escaped with his family to Cuba and later to the United States. He is now Dean of Leo Baeck College and minister of the Westminster Synagogue.

The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Dr and Mrs J. D. Whitby, of Barton Scargrave, Northamptonshire, and Miss S. J. Graft-Baker, daughter of Dr and Mrs W. S. Graft-Baker, of Peckleton, Leicestershire.

The engagement is announced between Mark Joseph Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Moorhouse, of The Cross Kirkby, Wharfedale, Yorkshire, and India Elizabeth Lucie, younger daughter of Mr Robin S. Walters, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, and Mrs Marjorie Williams, of Richmond, Surrey.

The engagement is announced between Timothy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Mullins, of Beaconsfield, and Sarah, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Grover, of Dursley.

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs T. S. Sproson, of The Bay View Hotel, Salcombe, formerly of Kinner, West Midlands, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Parry, of Glynarh, Brecon.

The engagement is announced between James, son of Group Captain and Mrs Harrison, of Warrham, Sussex, and Joanna, daughter of Mr John Fryer, CBE, of Chichester, and Mrs Anne Fryer, of Winchester.

The engagement is announced between Karl, only son of Mr & Mrs N. Jeffries, of Ickenham, Middlesex, and Katherine, younger daughter of the late Mr George Loveday, of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs Dick Story Deans, of Inkerman Terrace, Allen Street, London, W8, and Nancy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie Smale, of Toronto, Canada.

The engagement is announced between the Hon David Erskine and Viscountess Chandos. The marriage took place in the chapel at the Wye, Hampshire, yesterday between the Hon David Erskine and Viscountess Chandos. The Rev John Simons officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her son, Viscount Chandos. Mr Robin Howard was best man.

The marriage took place in Suffolk on Wednesday May 1 of Mr Richard T. G. of The Old Rectory, Bradfield St George, and Dr Anne Nicholls, of Thornfield, Lashall.

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The engagement is announced between Mark Joseph Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Moorhouse, of The Cross Kirkby, Wharfedale, Yorkshire, and India Elizabeth Lucie, younger daughter of Mr Robin S. Walters, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, and Mrs Marjorie Williams, of Richmond, Surrey.

The engagement is announced between Timothy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Mullins, of Beaconsfield, and Sarah, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Grover, of Dursley.

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs T. S. Sproson, of The Bay View Hotel, Salcombe, formerly of Kinner, West Midlands, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Parry, of Glynarh, Brecon.

The engagement is announced between James, son of Group Captain and Mrs Harrison, of Warrham, Sussex, and Joanna, daughter of Mr John Fryer, CBE, of Chichester, and Mrs Anne Fryer, of Winchester.

The engagement is announced between Karl, only son of Mr & Mrs N. Jeffries, of Ickenham, Middlesex, and Katherine, younger daughter of the late Mr George Loveday, of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs Dick Story Deans, of Inkerman Terrace, Allen Street, London, W8, and Nancy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie Smale, of Toronto, Canada.

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OBITUARY

DR MILTON EISENHOWER

Former US presidential adviser

Dr Milton Eisenhower, who held posts in successive American administrations, not least that of his brother Dwight, to whom he was a close adviser, died on May 2 in Baltimore at the age of 85.

Eisenhower held appointments in every administration from Franklin Roosevelt to Richard Nixon, but also served at different times as president of Kansas State University, Pennsylvania State University and Johns Hopkins.

During his brother's eight years in the White House, he was regarded as one of the President's closest advisers. The two men had been close since childhood.

Milton Eisenhower was the youngest of seven brothers. Born on September 15, 1899, in Abilene, Kansas. After graduating from Kansas State joined the foreign service. He spent two years as a vice-consul in Edinburgh.

In 1926 he joined the Department of Agriculture, where he remained until the Second World War. Roosevelt then appointed him director of the War Relocation Authority, in charge of resettling American residents of Japanese descent. The following year Eisenhower gave up government service and became president of Kansas State.

He was an influential voice in 1947 in persuading his brother not to run for the presidency, and again in 1952 in persuading him to make himself available. When Dwight Eisenhower was elected, Milton was given several part-time posts, but drew his strength from his relationship with his brother, and was criticized by some old guard Republicans for being too liberal.

Over the years he was sent, both by his brother and later presidents, on special missions abroad. In 1953 and 1958 he toured Latin America and returned with recommendations for assistance to the area in general. Under John Kennedy he was sent on one occasion to negotiate with Fidel Castro.

Lyndon Johnson appointed him the head of a National Commission on the causes and prevention of violence. Richard Nixon made him chairman of a commission to study the effectiveness of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Eisenhower published *The President is Calling*, on his role as a presidential adviser, in 1974.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT ELKINS

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Elkins, KCB, CVO, OBE, who died on April 27 at the age of 83, had a distinguished naval career culminating in his being Admiral British Joint Staff Mission, Washington, 1956-58.

It was as a lieutenant gunnery specialist that he was serving at Invergordon in 1931 when, entering the canteen where a meeting of rating was taking place, he became aware that mutiny had broken out. Having sized up the situation in the canteen Elkins beat a retreat.

At the outbreak of war he was in command of the sloop Bideford and during the German invasion of France was actually commended by Rommel for the bravery with which he tried to save the British forces which had fallen back on St Valéry. He was taken prisoner in the autumn 1940 but escaped soon after.

From 1944 he commanded the light cruiser Dido which was part of an Allied force which destroyed a German troop convoy off Norway in December of that year.

From 1950 to 1952 he commanded the gunnery school, HMS Excellent, and as such was in charge of the naval gun crew at the funeral of King George VI, to whom he had been appointed ADC shortly before his death.

He was subsequently Assistant Chief of Naval Staff and then the Chief of the Far East before his Washington appointment.

MR HARRY RUTHERFORD

Harry Rutherford, who died on April 17 at the age of 82, was a painter who later had a television career as a cartoonist and presenter.

He had studied art at the Manchester School of Art and as a pupil of Walter Sickert and exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy for many years. He also became a Fleet Street illustrator.

In 1937 he drew a television series called *Cartoons* which ran monthly until 1939 when the war closed down television broadcasting.

During the war he worked as a camouflage artist for the RAF and on torpedo attack aircraft for the Royal Navy.

Returning to television in 1946 he continued with *Cartoon* cartoons and then in 1950 with the advent of regular children's television drew a highly successful series called *Sketchbook* which he also presented, with entertaining weekly visits to towns and villages.

From 1952 to 1969 he was on the staff of the Regional College, Manchester and from 1960 to 1969 he was President of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts.

Latest appointments

The Princess Helena College is holding a ball on July 5, 1985, marking the golden jubilee of the school's transfer from Ealing to Temple Dinsley. The ball will be held in the school's new Princess Alice Hall.

The annual Albuhera service of remembrance for the Middlesex Regiment (DCCO) will be held in St Paul's Cathedral on May 11 at 2.30pm.

Sale room

New artists break 16 records

By Geraldine Norman

Solihay's set 16 new auction price records for contemporary artists in its biggest-ever sale of contemporary art in New York on Thursday. The top runner was Barnett Newman, whose painting "Ulysses" of 1952, made \$1,595,000 (estimate over \$1 million), or £1,286,290. The 11th canvas contains one stripe of navy blue and one of black.

Willem de Kooning's "Ruth's Zowie", a big abstract of 1957, sold for \$1,540,000 (estimate \$500,000 to \$1 million), or £1,241,935. It is the second most expensive de Kooning to pass through auction.

The British school was represented by Francis Bacon, whose "Landscapes near Malabata, Tangier", a 66 painting of 1963, sold for \$1,517,000 (estimate \$250,000 to \$350,000), or £1,416,935, to a private collector, setting an auction record for his work.

Other notable records included the \$797,500 (£643,145) for Clifford Still and \$522,500 (£421,370) for Roy Lichtenstein. The others ranged down to \$18,700 (£15,080) for a 1950s abstract. There were 80 lots in the sale, of which only 65 found buyers, although between them they fetched a total of £9.7 million, by far the largest sum ever raised by a sale of contemporary art.

In London, Solihay's broke another price record when it sold an imposing Martin Brothers pottery owl for £47,300 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000) to Richard Dennis.

The piece sold yesterday is a punch bowl as well as an owl and bears the date 1893. The sale of decorative arts totalled £134,035 with 3 per cent unsold.

A peach-shaped Meissen teapot made £44,000 at Beames in London on Thursday, not £4,000 as reported.

Mr Bryan Cartledge, who is to be the next Ambassador to the Soviet Union in succession to Sir Iain Sutherland, who is retiring from the Diplomatic Service. Mr Cartledge takes up his appointment in July.

Dr P. T. Warren to be executive secretary of the Royal Society from May 20 on the retirement of Dr R. W. J. Key, Mr P. R. Cooper, Mr S. J. Cox, and Mr N. B. Parfitt to be assistant secretaries of the society.

Professor John Wing, aged 61, professor of psychiatry at the Institute of Psychiatry, to be a member of the Medical Research Council from August 1. He will be chairman of the council's neurosciences board.

Professor Norbert Lynton, professor of the history of art, Sussex University, to be a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in succession to Mr P. J. W. Ehrman.

Mr Andrew Tyrie, formerly head of the economics section in the Conservative Central Office, to be a special political adviser to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, in succession to Christopher Moelet.

Mr Suzanne Speace to be a member of the Council on Tribunals for three years.

Birthdays

TODAY: Mr Ronald Aird, 83; Mr Frits Banbury, 73; the Rev Professor C. K. Barrett, 68; the Right Rev D. Fombrough, 56; Sir Stephen Hastings, 64; Miss Audrey Hepburn, 56; Sir David Hildyard, 69; Mr Edmund Knight, 79; Sir Edward Pickering, 73; Mr Ron Pickering, 53; Professor Sir Robert Robles, 48; Mr Gennadi Rodzdestvensky, 54; Mr Edwin Russell, 46; Mr Alexander Schouvaloff, 51; Mr Terry Scott,

THE ARTS

David Robinson looks at the Hungarian favourite for the Cannes Film Festival

Joining the shooting stars

Among the Socialist bloc, Hungary has far and away the best recent record at the Cannes Festival. Last year Maria Meszaros's *Diary for my Children* took the Special Jury Prize. This year hopes are pinned high on Istvan Szabo's latest film, *Colonel Redl*.

Visually sumptuous, dazzlingly photographed by Lajos Koltai, the film evokes all the splendour and decay of the final days of the old Empire. The impressive cast includes Gudrun Landrebe as Redl's *femme fatale* and Laszlo Galfi (the brilliant young stage actor who was accidentally, but happily not fatally, stabbed recently while playing Richard II) as his *garcon fatal*. At the centre is Klaus-Maria Brandauer (Szabo's Mephisto) delivering a dazzling, virtuoso performance and only upstaged, at the proper dramatic moment, by Armin Mueller-Stahl's cruelly subtle performance as the Crown Prince (evidently intended to represent Franz-Ferdinand).

Colonel Redl, both as a Hungarian co-production and as the work of a highly individual talent, stands somewhat apart from the mainstream of Hungarian production, which is elsewhere currently revealing some side-effects of the cold political winds.

The major discussion among Hungarian film-makers at the moment is whether co-production is eroding the national character of the art. It is



A dazzling performance from Klaus-Maria Brandauer in *Colonel Redl*

reasonable to surmise that this is less a spontaneous concern of the artists than the effect of nudgings from the political policy-makers.

Apart from *Colonel Redl*, the outstanding exhibit in Hungary's recent annual Film Week was *Package Tour*, a new documentary by Gyula Gazoni. The film treats a deceptively simple *cinema verité* subject: an account of a package tour to Auschwitz, arranged for former inmates of the camp by the Hungarian tourist agency.

The policy of co-production, now in question, has recently given the Hungarian cinema not only *Colonel Redl* but also two of the other more rewarding pieces of the year. Laszlo Szabo, an actor who has mostly worked in France since emigrating in 1956, directs as his first film in his native country a Franco-Hungarian production, *Valley for a Black Buffalo*. A little tough for English sensibilities, this rural horror-comedy shows how the jolly, naughty children of a village are progressively

infected with that callous acceptance of brutality that is the legacy of war.

A somewhat surprising US-Hungarian co-production, Karoly Makk's *Playing for Keeps* casts Maggie Smith and Christopher Plummer (much funnier than one ever suspected) in an engaging and curiously improbable piece of froth, remotely inspired by Molnar's *The Guardsman*, about an actor who disguises himself to awaken the interest of his dramatic wife.

Theatre

Truth and lies of Fleet Street

Pravda
Olivier

Howard Brenton and David Hare subtitle their new play "a Fleet Street Comedy", but no such Jonsonian ton of bricks has yet descended on the Fourth Estate even if you go back to Jonson's own *Staple of News*. Unlike previous authors having their bit of fun with the foibles of newsmen while taking care not to rock the boat, these partners tackle the malaises of Fleet Street as they tackled local government corruption in *Bravado*. They nail up their message to the main title: signifying truth but meaning lies, and they are out to give offence, rattle skeletons, and give people like me a hard time in writing this notice.

Pravda follows the joint fortunes of a dedicated young editor, and the South African proprietor who makes and breaks him. One task of the play is to examine the nature of Andrew's dedication to the truth, to producing an efficient paper, to good writing? What emerges at the end, as these alternatives one by one have been crossed off the list, is that he is dedicated simply to his own journalistic career.



A scene from *Pravda* with Anthony Hopkins (left)

In that he is at one with every other working journalist who appears in the play. To a man, they are opportunistic, morally pliable, and greedy for power; and fit victims for the alien shark who enters their muddy waters and gobbles them all up.

Lambert Le Roux, arriving among them with his untold wealth and murky *apartheid* record, might seem to be the ultimate enemy for these two writers.

In the event, he grows into a figure comparable to Volpone in size and appeal. The simple reason for this is that he is

entirely free from the professional hypocrisy of his employees. "Why go to the trouble of producing good papers when bad ones are so much easier, and they sell better too", he remarks; whereupon all the juggling with journalistic ethics and the Reform Club rhetoric expire into so much hot air. Great acting parts, however, are not created from general attitudes; and the authors have also equipped him with a mastery of tactics and ferocious emotional reserves from which Anthony Hopkins has developed as spell-binding a performer

as I have yet seen on this stage.

Adopting a slight stoop and a feline walk, he confronts adversaries and underlings alike with a carnivorously affable smile; always generating uneasiness; exploding into fearful foul-mouthed abuse, and then switching to soft reassurances and reaching one logical goal when traced back to his Weybridge mansion practising Japanese combat with his athlete wife.

The plot shows him first in possession of a muck-raking tabloid, and then proceeding to take over the main organ of the establishment, meeting the trustees against the wall to wall of the "Irving Club" and smoothly entrapping the classicist editor into dismissing himself, and deftly establishing his nationality credentials: "I went through the normal channels - albeit at unusual speed." Lines of that kind, delivered in an amazing cosmopolitan Afrikaans dialect, are a joy to the ear.

Mr Hare directs the play with a precision and command of rapid transitions from clutter to austerity that gives the stage almost the focus of a camera lens.

Irving Wardle

Concert

CBSO/Rattle
Festival Hall

The City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, always good value for money these days, gave virtually two concerts for the price of one on Thursday night.

They sandwiched between orchestral masterpieces by Ber-

lioz and Ravel an almost self-contained recital in which Heinz Holliger played Mozart's Oboe Concerto and together with his wife, Ursula, Frank Martin's Three Dances for oboe, harp and strings.

Martin's style is a curiosity. Once he arrived at it, around the Second World War, he never saw reason to develop it significantly.

This work, for instance, was written as late as 1970, but apart from a few spots where Holliger's advanced technique has encouraged the composer to write bold oboe glissandi, there is really very little that marks the work's aesthetic apart from the milder neo-classicism current in the 1920s, even if the dialectic, based upon serial techniques but altogether lacking academic pretensions, remains very much Martin's own.

The nervy flamboyance of Heinz Holliger's playing was here eminently well suited to the effervescence of the two outer dances, while the central, slow "Soledad", sinewy in tone, sounded almost sexually alluring.

Inevitably, the harp part was slightly overshadowed, a matter of acoustical science but Ursula Holliger's contributions were no less eloquently done than her husband's and the CBSO string section offered plenty of variety in texture and timbre.

After this, the Mozart came as something of a bonus. The slow movement was a superlatively display of Holliger's

artistry, which allows for the most hushed pianissimo you are likely to encounter from the oboe and for phrases that seem to go on for ever.

This was gloriously unabashed romanticism, yet the outer movements (neither of them, to my mind, among Mozart's most inspired creations) sparkled with life and, in the case of the finale, an impish humour.

Here Simon Rattle and a diminished CBSO accompanied with discreet efficiency. Something more than that was required for Berlioz's overture *Le Corsaire* and Ravel's ballet *Daphnis and Chloe*.

And dutifully, no, with a large measure of inspiration, more was provided. The Berlioz was crisp and scintillating, and the Ravel, despite being rather a long haul without its essential visual element, saw every section of the orchestra and the CBSO Chorus responding sharply to both the subtler and more barbaric aspects of this timeless exotic score.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Culture shaker

Malcolm Morley is, according to one art critic, "the man whose methods have been recklessly plundered by a generation of artists. Mr Morley, *The Outsider* in BBC's *Omnibus* last night, did not complain manifested rather an enjoyment in being able "to input into culture and shake it around".

He acknowledged being an outsider who had never seemed to get on with the establishment. He thought the art world in England "mainly boozed up"; he was not a man for booze himself.

Mr Morley won the first £10,000 Turner award from the Tate last year and, as befitted an outsider, achieved the shindig and collected it later. He returned to art in Wormwood Scrubs, serving three years for housebreaking, the climax of an unhappy youth. A probation officer subsequently directed him to the Camberwell College of Art and he progressed to the Royal College.

He has lived mainly in America since 1957, latterly working from a converted Presbyterian church on Long Island. He belonged, he thought, to the world.

He pioneered photo-realism but changed his approach when

he discovered that what he thought might be his own had acquired a host of would-be proprietors. Since then he has dramatically changed his style several times.

Mr Morley works from a grid, which reminded him of his carpet-laying days in prison, and paints upside down, which enables him to concentrate on the pattern. Omnibus confronted him in England with his early work and thereby may have interrupted his flow. He decided that his painting of Richmond Hill was better than anything he had done since and announced, surely not seriously, that he would not paint again.

Haunted Heroes, a World About Us Special, on BBC2, examined four Vietnam veterans, representatives of thousands, who feel guilty about their part in the war, bafflement about their treatment after it, and who have taken to the wilds to live by the skills they learned. It was an intrinsically dramatic programme that sometimes tried too hard. It established that its subjects were disturbed but did not validate them as heroes. Ten years after it ended, however, the traumas as well as the memories linger on.

Dennis Hackett

Radio

Sunny forecasts

Meteorologically speaking, April may have been a cruel month; radio-comically, it has brought a touch of warmth worthy of an early summer and one which promises to extend into May. The fine weather started, to be accurate, back in March with Richard Turner's and William Osborne's *Nineteen Ninety-Four* (Radio 4; producer Nick Symons) and Jim Eldridge's *King Street Junior* (Radio 4; producer John Fawcett Wilson).

The first of these has just ended the last of six episodes which have followed the improbable career of Edward Wilson (Robert Lindsay) through the Department of the Environment in a sequence of bizarre adventures. *King Street Junior* is continuing until next Monday has centred around the staff and administrative quarters. Life at the pupil-teacher interface has been treated like battle, murder and sudden death in Greek classical tragedy, that is by report. It's a bit like *Henry V* without Agincourt, but within its limits, *King Street Junior* has been doing very nicely.

Peter Davison as Eric Brown, newly converted from industry to teaching, characteristically retains all the high idealism of the convert-which hardens in proportion as the going gets tough. His colleagues are learning how not to trigger it off. James Groun is quite splendid as Mr Beston, the headmaster, a man whose mildly cynical sense of humour no doubt helps him to retain his sanity, but is not so deeply engrained as to prevent him sorting out a

parent of racist tendencies in magisterial fashion.

Finally to the latest of the comedies and in my ears the best of the lot, Simon Brett's *After Henry* (Radio 4, Wednesdays, repeating Thursdays; producer, Pete Atkin). Sarah, recently widowed, is coping as best she can with a job in a bookshop and an elderly mother in the flat at the top of the house and a daughter just about to move out - though only as far as the flat in the basement.

Middle-class sit-com again? Well, if you like, but this is a beautiful piece of work from every point of view. The scripts are clever and deftly put together; the dialogue both low-key and very sharp indeed; the characters and their relationship absolutely on the nail; mother (Joan Sanderson) plausible, shameless emotional manipulator; daughter (Jerry Cowper) impossibly truculent and hopelessly dependent by turns; Sarah herself (Prunella Scales) the resilient if often hard-pressed meat in the mother-daughter sandwich, seeking comfort - purely platonic, he is not the marrying kind - from her employer (Benjamin Whitrow).

The acting, both individual and ensemble, is a pleasure to hear; the direction is unobtrusive and therefore first class. But perhaps the most remarkable thing of all - greater than the sum of so many good parts, though a product of them - is that *After Henry* is also a rather touching study of widowhood and putting on a brave face. Truly a small gem.

David Wade

Jazz-Rock

A touch of class

Pat Metheny Group
Hammersmith Odeon

To see virtuoso musicians playing with discipline and on such good form as at this concert was a privilege. For as well as gathering round him a group of gifted players from the jazz-rock world, guitarist Pat Metheny has forged a repertoire of such cohesion that even the more avant-garde passages struck home with a clarity usually associated with less demanding genres of music.

Metheny, a player of ingenuity and speed, ran the gamut of jazz-rock guitar expression, from the delicately shaded acoustic nuances of "Farmer's Trust" to the random shrieks of atonal noise in "Untitled No. 2", a sound like cats fighting on shards of sheet metal.

He was supported at every

turn by a band who seemed to play by reflex, the almost telepathic responses of drummer Paul Wertico being the most noticeable contribution, and arrangements of startling complexity were executed with casual excellence.

The light Latin feel to many of the songs was considerably enhanced by the wordless vocalise of Argentinian Pedro Aznar, who also added valuable percussion to Wertico's rich rhythmic drumming patterns.

The show was presented with care and dignity. The simple device of placing a few potted plants around the equipment brightened the gloomy aspect of the Odeon stage. And a single brief encore, swiftly despatched, was indicative of the lack of tedious rabble-raising antics so many bands feel the need to employ.

David Sinclair

Law Report May 4 1985

Sentencing in breach of trust cases

Regina v Barrick
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Farguharson and Mr Justice Tudor Price
[Judgment delivered May 3]

Guidance on sentencing where a person in a position of trust had used the privilege and trusted position to defraud his partners or clients or employers or the general public of sizeable sums of money were given by the Court of Appeal.

Their Lordships dismissed a sentence appeal by John Barrick, aged 42, who was sentenced at Bolton Crown Court (Judge Forrester) to two years' imprisonment concurrent on four counts of false accounting, four of obtaining by deception and two of theft.

Mr Richard Humphry, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the case provided their Lordships with an opportunity to make some observations on the proper sentence to be passed in respect of certain types of theft and fraud, as to which there had been divergent views of opinion.

The types of cases were where, for example, an accountant, solicitor, bank employee or postman had used his position to defraud partners, clients, employers or the general public. He would usually be a person of hitherto impeccable character.

It was practically certain that he would never again offend and, in the nature of things, he would never be able to secure similar employment with all that that meant in terms of disgrace for himself and hardship both for himself and for his family.

There was no proper basis for distinguishing between such cases simply on the basis of the offender's occupation. Professional men should expect to be punished as severely as the others, in some cases more severely.

Inmate imprisonment was inevitable, save in very exceptional circumstances or where the amount of money obtained was small. The court should pass a sufficiently substantial term of imprisonment to mark publicly the gravity of the offence. The sum involved was

obviously not the only factor to be considered but it might provide a useful guide.

Where the amounts involved could not be described as small but were less than £10,000 or thereabouts, prison terms ranging from the very short up to about 18 months were appropriate.

Cases involving sums of between about £10,000 and £50,000 would merit a term of about 2 to 2½ years' imprisonment.

Where greater sums were involved, for example, those over £100,000 a term of about 3½ to 4½ years would be justified.

The suggested terms were appropriate where the case was contested, in any case where a plea of guilty was entered, however, the court should give an appropriate discount.

It would not usually be appropriate, in cases of serious breach of trust to suspend any part of the sentence.

Circumstances of cases would vary almost infinitely, and the sentencing court would, doubtless, wish to pay regard to the following matters, *inter alia*, in determining the proper level of sentence.

- 1 The quality and degree of trust reposed in the offender, including his rank.
- 2 The period over which the fraud or the thefts had been perpetrated.
- 3 The use to which the money or property taken was put.
- 4 The effect on the victim.
- 5 The impact of the offences on the public and public confidence.
- 6 The effect on fellow employees or partners.
- 7 The effect on the offender himself.
- 8 His own history.
- 9 Those matters of mitigation special to the offender, such as illness, being placed under great strain by excessive responsibility or the like, where, as sometimes happened, there had been a long delay, say, over two years, between his being confronted with his dishonesty by his professional body or the police and the start of his trial, any help given by him to the police.

The sentence on the appellant in the circumstances was absolutely correct. The appeal was dismissed.

Breath test failure

Stepienewski v Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis
Before Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Nolan
[Judgment delivered April 29]

Failure to provide a second specimen of breath required in accordance with section 8(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (as substituted in Schedule 8 to the Transport Act 1981) was an offence under section 8(7) (as substituted) even though the first specimen provided produced a reading which was below the legal limit.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by Stefan Henrick Stepienewski against the decision of Judge Quaren Evans at Knightsbridge Crown Court who dismissed his appeal against conviction on March 8, 1984 at Old Street Magistrates Court of failing to provide a specimen of breath without reasonable excuse contrary to section 8(7).

Mr John A. Wilson for the defendant; Mr Robert Gifford for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the defendant had been arrested and taken to the police station where he was required to provide two specimens of breath for an Intoximeter breath testing machine. The defendant blew into the machine in accordance with instructions given and gave a satisfactory specimen with a reading of 34.

The police officer did not tell him that it was below the legal limit and the defendant did not know that it was. The defendant was asked for a second specimen. He began to blow into the machine again but then stopped.

The Intoximeter indicated that no satisfactory specimen had been given but on being so informed the

defendant refused to blow again. The defendant was charged and convicted of failing to provide a specimen of breath for analysis contrary to section 8(7).

It was argued by Mr Wilson, that that was contrary to the intention of the statute and that the mischief was not that which the section was introduced to counter.

It was also submitted that it was contrary to public policy to encourage this sort of prosecution. In the alternative, it was argued that there was a reasonable excuse under section 8(7).

Mr Gifford adopted a neutral stance but submitted that the clear words of the statute seemed to permit only one construction.

His Lordship agreed with Mr Gifford's submission and said that the statute provided that a person was to be required to give two specimens of breath for analysis and the defendant failed to give a second then that failure was an offence under section 8(7).

It was possible for the court to take the view that they should and could mitigate the penalty and it was a little surprising that that was not done in this case. In the circumstances, there was no real purpose in prosecuting under section 8(7) save to demonstrate the public interest in complying with the 1972 Act.

His Lordship said that in the same circumstances in the future the prosecution should think very carefully indeed whether it was appropriate to prosecute or not.

The Crown court and the justices were correct to find that there was no reasonable excuse made out.

Mr Justice Nolan agreed. Solicitors: Richard Baruch & Co, Woodford Green; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

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No.	Company	Year gain or loss
1	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
2	UBM	
3	Blockbuster	
4	Ward	
5	Blue Circle	
6	Laurie (I)	
7	BPS Industries	
8	ADC	
9	Ames	
10	Burnett & Hallam	
11	ELECTRICALS	
12	Enerserv	
13	Ferranti	
14	Lee Refrigeration	
15	Atlantic Comp	
16	Preacore	
17	Cambridge Etc	
18	Source	
19	Oxford Instruments	
20	First Castle Etc	
21	FOODS	
22	Tate & Lyle	
23	Hillards	
24	Alford Dairies	
25	Bar (AG)	
26	Old Broad	
27	Unigate	
28	Sainsbury (I)	
29	Ascor Fisheries	
30	Morrison (W)	
31	Culter	
32	INDUSTRIALS S-Z	
33	UKAC	
34	Spencer (GW)	
35	Wedgwood	
36	Smith Ltd	
37	Toothill RV	
38	Trifolius	
39	Williams	
40	Uld Wire	
41	Tomkins (FHT)	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £60,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

1985 High Low Stock Price Change % P.E.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

UNDATED

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDEX LINKED

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.	1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.
...	...

BUILDING AND ROADS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

FOODS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.	1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.
...	...

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

FOODS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.	1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.
...	...

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

FOODS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.	1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.
...	...

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

FOODS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

THE TIMES Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND £2,000
WEEKLY DIVIDEND £60,000
Claims required for +42 points
Claims required for +152 points

1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.	1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.
...	...

OIL

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

SHIPPING

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

SHOES AND LEATHER

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

TEXTILES

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

TOBACCOS

Company	Price	Change	%	P.E.
...

JP 11-00-150

STOCK MARKET REPORT

FT-SE index inches ahead to close at record high

By Derek Pain

Shares achieved a new closing peak yesterday. Although the widely followed FT 30 share index dillyed and dallied, the more broadly based FT-SE 100 share index climbed 1.8 points, to 1,310.9 points.

Early on the index was even higher although it never quite reached its mid-session peak. The FT 30 index closed unchanged at 989.9 points after recording a modest gain at one time.

Trading was once again slack but equities continued to draw some encouragement from the Confederation of British Industry survey and expectations that interest rates could shade shortly.

The Conservative reverses in the share elections had little impact. Special situation stocks attracted much of the attention. Among blue chips, Lucas Industries came in for a cheerful run, helped by favourable

It takes many views to make a market... although some brokers are less than enthusiastic about Reckitt & Colman, de Zoete & Bevan rates the shares a buy and forecasts profits of £130 million for this year and £165 million next year. The shares were 3p lower at 505p yesterday.

Comments from W. Greenwell and Co. the broker, and suggestions of a lunchtime talk in at the Cazeno and Co. broking house. The shares gained 10p to 267p. Greenwell expects current year's profits to reach £50 million with more than £70 million pencilled in for next year.

Britoil was another active counter. Confirmation of the pending sale of the Government's 48 per cent shareholding has led with the company has had with Goldman Sachs, the American investment house.

pushed the shares 10p higher to 228p. A number of other oil stocks pushed ahead but Falcon Resources ran into selling, falling 17p to 407p.

Thursday's newcomers Denham Printing Sciences and Sherwood Computer Services again did well. DPS touched 295p against the 20p offer-for-sale price and SCS reached 205p, its tender striking price was 175p.

Shares in Coalite Group, the fuel and chemical concern, hover near their year's peak at 235p. The company owns 43 per cent of the Falkland Islands and should find its South Atlantic investment more rewarding once the expensive Falkland airport opens in the next few weeks. Year's profits of £24 million (£32.5 million) are expected in the City.

Old takeover favourite, the Debenhams stores group, was back in the limelight, jumping 14p to 188p, yet another new peak, in late trading.

The company continues to protest that it has not noticed any share build up but many market men remained convinced that a bid is imminent.

The suggestion is that the Burton Group is poised to bid, helped by another party, possibly Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron International.

Debenhams fell 1p to 453p and Habitué Mothercare, which has admitted having talks with Debenhams, gained 6p to 374p. Lounho and Hanson Trust have also been mentioned as possible bidders.

other quiet session and despite an easier pound managed to achieve gains of up to 2%.

Beers, strong for the past two days on profit hopes, lost some of their exuberance. Mansfield Brewery gained 2p to 417p on its £42 million acquisition of North Country Breweries, which has about 250 pubs and off-licences, from Northern Foods.

NF, regarded as a takeover

with a higher bid, rose 2p to 348p.

Nearly doubled profits gave a fillip to Henry Boot, up 35p to 315p and better-than-expected figures helped Hunting Associates to 222p, up 32p. But Hawker Siddeley lost 12p to 435p after poor first quarter figures from its Canadian offshoot.

Shares from its Canadian offshoot. Banks, firm following the Lloyd's Bank floating rate note shaded and insurance lacked a trend.

Westland slipped 4p to 143p awaiting bid developments but Johnson Matthey improved 6p to 86p on the recent board changes.

Favourable broker comment lifted Lex Service Group 13p to 268p and bid hopes helped Security Centres 10p better at 130p.

Air Call, with profits down 13 per cent slipped 13p to 260p and the Rolfe and Nolan

Shares of Beatson Clark, maker of glass containers, jumped 22p to 180p at one time yesterday. The gain was stimulated by the yearly shareholders' meeting earlier this week which left some brokers optimistic about prospects. With a rich asset backing the shares could go higher yet - once a lurking seller is satisfied.

computer group jumped 15p to 145p in a thin market.

A brokers circular put 13p on James Finlay at 140p. Pearson was up 7p at 720p after the shareholders' meeting. Minet Holdings again scored from its figures, rising 10p to 236p.

Tootal, the textile group where takeover suggestions continue to surface, rose 1p to 82p. It has sold its Textile Bonding offshoot to Readcut International for £450,000.

Readcut shares gained 1p to 30p on the deal.

On the London Traded Option Market trading was quiet. Only 4,370 deals were recorded. Most active counter was British Telecom which accounted for 1,640 calls and 361 puts. The gills contract had a total of 304 contracts. Prices were steady.

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COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

MARTIN CURRIE PACIFIC TRUST: The offer for subscription of 12 million ordinary shares at 100p per share has been oversubscribed. The firm applications for nine million shares will be allotted in full. Applications for in excess of 100,000 will be scaled down to 90 per cent of the amounts applied for. All other applications will be met in full.

SUPRA GROUP: The chairman, Mr Richard Neal, told the annual meeting that turnover was already 16 per cent ahead for the first three months of the current year.

GUARDIAN ROYAL EXCHANGE: The chairman, Mr Tim Collins, commenting on last year's results and on prospects, says that while GRE has suffered a setback in profits, this is a temporary setback, not surprising in the current conditions. However, the result is not as severe as experienced by others in the insurance sector. It is GRE's intention to endeavour to continue to outperform its competitors.

RAND MINES PROPERTIES: Interim dividend 17 cents per share. Provided group profit after tax, for the current year is of the order of £20 million (£3.2 million), the total dividend for the year will remain unchanged at 65 cents per share. Figures in R000. Turnover, 34,812 (\$1.853) for half-year ended March 31. Profit, before tax, 12,801 (\$1,937).

BODDINGTON'S BREWERIES: The company has exchanged contracts for the acquisition of a 20 per cent minority interest in Manchester Trading, which trades as Whynter Wine Warehouses, operating in Stockport, Wilmslow and Altrincham.

J. J. AND D. FROST: Has agreed terms for the acquisition of the outstanding 20 per cent minority interest in Honeyfield - the company within the petroleum division which owns the independent freehold sites - for £360,218 to be satisfied by the issue of 434,374 ordinary shares in Frost at the current market price of 85p per share. This 20 per cent interest is held jointly by two directors of Honeyfield and the transaction will be subject to shareholders' approval.

CLYDE PETROLEUM: The annual meeting was held last night. Clyde's first eighth round well, 49/41, made a significant discovery. From this month, a series of important wells will be drilled in onshore France, Denmark, Ireland, Britain onshore and the North Sea. The percentage interests held by Clyde in most of these projects are such that, if successful, big increases will accrue to Clyde's Hydrocarbon reserves. The directors firmly believe that Clyde is one of the strongest companies in the sector, particularly in terms of asset backing, liquidity and strength of management and it has unparalleled opportunities for significant growth.

FREEZEWAY: Has raised about £500,000 in a private placing of £640,000 of its shares, with Scottish financial institutions. This is to enable Freezeway to accelerate a programme of further development. The placing values Freezeway at about £4.3 million and will provide the places with about 15 per cent of the enlarged equity. It expects a profit before tax of £400,000 on a turnover of about £14 million for the year to March 31.

In order to provide cash, in part for the Indonesian drilling operations, Bristol is selling its Dutch North Sea interests, most of its stake in Bengal Oil.

TEMPUS

Bristol's luck runs thin as the wells run dry

Drilling for oil is a risky and expensive business and Mr Paul Bristol has not struck lucky. Even in Colombia, for which he had great hopes, his wells have been dry, while less than five miles away, Tenneco has found phenomenal gushers.

Yesterday's grim statement from his Bristol Oil & Minerals spell out just how difficult the company's predicament is. The loss of £2.4 million against the previous year's £457,000 pre-tax profit might be acceptable for a company in this business, but the cash flow problems are not. Bristol is coping with its cash crisis only by selling assets, sometimes at distressingly low prices. It may be that in the end there will be little of value left.

To add to Mr Bristol's discomfort, Price Waterhouse, the auditors, are raising all sorts of queries, and the company's stockbroker, Henderson & Crosthwaite, has agreed that another firm, Laing & Cruickshank, should take over the responsibility.

Mr Bristol is attempting to breathe new life through the problems. In the 1983 annual report he told shareholders: "Your company has embarked on an exciting phase of development and expansion".

Yesterday, he was bravely maintaining that Bristol was misunderstood. "We have just been reorganizing ourselves as an exploration and production company", he insisted. The future still looked "exciting".

Pursuit of the lengthy statement, complete with unadorned figures and the news that the annual report would be several months late, makes the future look distinctly worrying. During the last two years the company sold most of its interests in Kenya, Drilling in management, sold its stake in Candecora, and its subsidiary, BW Mud.

Now we learn that in April there was a "severe working capital shortage" because of the delay in completing the sale of other assets. So great was the shortage that the auditors are now insisting on the reassurance of cash flow forecasts which, of course, the optimistic Mr Bristol is sure he can provide.

In order to provide cash, in part for the Indonesian drilling operations, Bristol is selling its Dutch North Sea interests, most of its stake in Bengal Oil.

a prospective bright spot, and also disposing of all or some of its interest in the China barite project. That leaves most Bristol eggs lying heavily in the Indonesian basket where its wells are old and probably expensive to work.

Mr Bristol has been probably no more reckless than many an explorer but he has been unlucky. So have his shareholders, many of them from the Middle East. But the worst was already suspected; and the shares just slipped gently from 22p to 20p.

Air Call

Warren Taylor, managing director of Air Call, may not have ingratiated himself with the City's establishment after his attack earlier in the week on its attitude and approach to the Unlisted Securities Market.

Yesterday's results from the company will not have ingratiated him with the shareholders. They provided another example of why the USM, where Air Call is quoted, might stand more appropriately for the unlimited surprises market. Pretax profits for 1984 were sharply down from £1.3 million to £912,000.

The company did not go out of its way to clarify the position in its preliminary pronouncement perhaps because the accounts are out today also.

Air Call concedes that the results were disappointing but points to losses of £370,000 in Teledata and the pre-launch costs for the new cellular radio as a contributory factor. There was also a big increase in the goodwill write-off, up from £42,000 to £304,000.

On a more positive note both cellular radio and Teledata are expected to make positive contributions this year. Air Call is probably benefiting from British Telecom's privatization which has injected some vitality into the market place and expanded it.

Air Call has made substantial improvements in market share and the task now is to turn that into profits.

If anything, the share price was lucky to escape with a fall of only 13p to 260p. However, it is a bank holiday weekend and, more important, the shares have tumbled steadily downwards in the last year and are reaching the point where they have gone far enough. Air

Call could make £1.9 million this year and the raucous is looking much less demanding than a year ago.

London & Midland

Industrial

Tuesday sees the first closing date for London & Midland Industrials' £50 million bid for Allied Textile Companies. Acceptances are not likely to be high and at this stage the obvious advice is for shareholders to do nothing: this takeover contest has some way to run.

In the opening rounds ATC is clearly ahead on points. The LMI bid is open to criticism on three counts - price, nature and tactics. It will have to make some changes in some of its all of these areas if it is to have any chance of enticing ATC shareholders into its fold.

On price, Mr David Buck of de Zoete & Bevan, has already argued that the LMI bid undervalues ATC by around £10 million and there are whispers in some quarters that the terms will be improved next week. If the bid is raised there will also be a great deal of interest over whether LMI alters the nature of the bid to incorporate a full underwritten cash alternative rather than the 55 per cent currently on offer.

Perhaps the most important problem for LMI is the hostility it has created on the ATC board which would have preferred refined discussions before rather than after the bid was launched.

For LMI's part it must make every effort to enhance the merger aspects of the bid. ATC's shareholders could form 43 per cent of the new group and the two companies are almost equal in size. If LMI continues to think purely in terms of a takeover it will only provoke further resistance.

There is little that LMI can offer to the existing textile business which is already soundly managed so the key factor must be which company is better equipped to manage ATC's substantial cash resources. LMI's trading record is far from sparkling and it will be hard pressed to convince shareholders that it can do substantially better without the assistance of ATC's management.

Base Lending Rates

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Consolidated Creds	12.25%
Continental Trust	12.25%
C. H. & Co.	12.25%
Lloyds Bank	12.25%
Midland Bank	12.25%
Nat Westminster	12.25%
TSB	12.25%
Williams & Glyn's	12.25%
Citibank NA	12.25%

1 Mortgage Rate Rate.

RECENT ISSUES

Aspen Communications 5p Ord (125s)	173-1
Aspen Steel 21p Ord (155s)	188
BTS Group 10p Ord (82s)	75-2
Bedford Wind 5p Ord (8s)	19-2
Beiglen Int 50p Ord (13s)	106
Crown Int Prod 10p Ord (80s)	88-2
Electron House 10p Ord (117s)	125-3
Howard Group 5p Ord (125s)	185
Hunting Tech 10p Ord (150s)	202
Lakeland Thomas 25p Ord (125s)	79
Mann & Co 20p Ord (145s)	166
Madison 10p Ord (28s)	28
Mayfield Foods 10p Ord (100s)	120
McDonalds 5p Ord (130s)	131-2
Neckermann 5p Ord (115s)	115
Pease Group 10p Ord (110s)	87
Perkinsman 10p Ord (110s)	110-1
Prentiss 10p Ord (100s)	104
Scott Greenham 10p Ord (110s)	107
Sherwood Computer 10p Ord (145s)	201-11
Shropshire 10p Ord (175s)	180
Wayne Int 10p Ord (130s)	142
Wyko Group 10p Ord (80s)	81
Issue price	Unlisted

107%

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"The greater part of the group's activities have had a good year. They have made good profits; they are making good progress in their respective marketplaces."

Crocker has to be seen in that perspective and as a problem which we have isolated, which we are tackling vigorously, and which we will put behind us."

Sir Donald Barron, Chairman

Further points from Sir Donald's address at the Annual General Meeting on May 3, 1985.

The 48% increase in pre-tax profits in 1984 from Midland Bank Group excluding Crocker is a reflection of the reorganizing and restructuring of these operations during the last few years.

One of our key management objectives for 1984 was to manage our assets and liabilities more effectively and our success in this area is reflected in our year-end free capital ratio of 4.4%. We have already made clear our intention to make a perpetual floating rate note issue, ranking as primary capital, which will further strengthen our free capital ratio.

So far as our UK operations are concerned, we believe that, with our greater marketing orientation, with the new UK business structure we have set up, and with the encouraging results of the past year which show a substantial profit increase, we can face with some confidence the increasing competition in the UK from banks,

building societies and other financial institutions. Apart from Crocker our international operations showed considerable progress.

Although we have only a 57% equity shareholding in Crocker at present, we do, of course, have to consolidate at the pre-tax level 100% of Crocker's results, and Crocker's loss of £222m seriously reduced the good profits from the rest of the Group.

Crocker required very hard work and very firm decisions from us during 1984 - from the Board, the Executive Committee and the Midland people directly concerned, as well as, most importantly, from the new management team which we were influential in appointing at Crocker after the first disclosure of the deteriorating position at the end of 1983.

The strength of the rest of the Group will support the rehabilitation of Crocker which should, in due course, produce good returns for Midland and its shareholders.

Midland Bank Group

Olympic Airways offices in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow or contact your nearest IATA Travel Agent.

FAMILY MONEY 1

Top returns for savers in the West Country

If you are looking for a good rate of return on a building society investment, Frome Seelwood has one of the best from its Somerset Super "Plus" account. For a minimum investment of £10,000 it offers a three-year term share at a rate of 11.3 per cent net, compounded annually to 11.3 per cent net.

The account is a limited issue, but it is expected to be available until June at least.

The society guarantees that the rate will be at least 2.75 per cent above the ordinary paid-up share rate, with the provision that if it is necessary to reduce the differential below that figure 90 days' notice will be given. Investors would then have the option to withdraw at this notice if they could do better elsewhere. Interest is credited half-yearly, with an option for monthly income.

The Stroud Building Society has bumped up its Century account to 11 per cent as well, but with interest credited annually the compounded rate is still 11 per cent. The minimum investment is only £2,000. The account is a two-year term share with a 90-day interest penalty on immediate withdrawal.

Although the account is currently paying 2.75 per cent above the Stroud's ordinary share rate the guaranteed margin over the basic rate is 2 per cent.

Fight for nursery perks will go on

The Workplace Nurseries Campaign, which has been fighting hard to deflect the Inland Revenue from taxing the "perk" of a work-based nursery, is predicting that more than 50 nurseries will close as a result of the decision to collect taxes from April 6 this year. The Treasury has said that as *Which?* survey and the Equal Opportunities Commission had been mistakenly telling parents that workplace nurseries were a tax-free benefit. No back tax will be collected.

David Gee, chairman of the Workplace Nurseries Campaign, said: "The ruling will double nursery fees that parents already pay - around £25 a week - and make them unaffordable to many parents currently using the nurseries. As a result, this tax will never be collected."

Now that the Inland Revenue has decided to end the extra-statutory concession on nurseries the only hope for the campaign lies in amendments to the Finance Bill. A Labour clause proposes that nurseries should be treated like works canteens and be completely tax-free, while a Conservative clause proposes that nurseries are given the

generous tax treatment given to company cars.

Meanwhile, the School Fees Insurance Agency is pressing ahead with its plans to widen the scope of its existing educational trust to incorporate a nursery grant plan. It would allow employers to make contributions to this charitable body, while at arm's length children would be selected by an allocation committee to fill subsidized nursery places, thus avoiding "perks" tax.

Lakeside share

Holiday Property Bondholders, the holiday time share company, is opening a residential complex in the Lake District. By refitting a motel, the company will be able to offer six two-bedroom cottages, six one-bedroom cottages and a clubhouse with such facilities as a sauna and jacuzzi. This site is in the village of Braithwaite, near Keswick.

The cost of buying a share in the cottages varies depending on the time of year. For example, the use of a cottage for a week in December every year for life will cost £1,114, while a week in high season during the summer will cost £3,080.

The company's main UK agents, the Villa Owners Club, claim that these costs are substantially less than many other time share schemes in the Lake District partly because the company makes no extra management charges.

One advantage of this arrangement, compared with buying the rights to one specific property, is that Bondholders is buying the right to holiday complexes, not just in the Lake District. At present, Bondholders has properties in seven countries, including Scotland, Spain and Austria.

Hastings up to date

The Hastings Group's Retirement Income Planning book has been updated and expanded. It still tells you whom to approach for advice and how to judge whether the advice you get is sound. Its section on taxation and how tax is calculated is augmented by a new section on retirement earnings.

The coverage on National Savings certificates, pensions and capital transfer tax planning has been expanded, and all sections have been amended to take account of changes in the spring Budget.

The book compares the returns on various forms of investment for income in the light of inflation, life expectancy of the investor, accessibility of funds and so on.

Retirement Income Planning is priced at £2, including postage and packing, and can be obtained from the Hastings Group, Freepost, Farnham, Surrey GU9 7BR.

Tips from air pair

The presenters of the BBC radio programme *Money Box*, Louise Botting and Vincent Duggleby, have written a book entitled *Making the Most of Your Money*, to be published at the end of the month.

The book advises on financial planning, from day-to-day expenses to mortgages and more sophisticated investment planning. All the Budget changes are taken into account. In what the publishers claim to be one of the first books written for people who have capital for the first time. The illustrations are by Mel Calman. *Making the Most of Your Money* will be published on May 28 by Orbis Publishing, Orbis House, 20-22 Bedfordbury, London WC2N 4BT, at £5.

Doctor - I'd like a meaningful relationship with money...



Anniversary launch

National Provident Institution is celebrating its 150th anniversary with the launch of its Spectrum Executive Pension Plan. The scheme includes most features now typical of pension schemes for directors and senior executives of small and medium-sized companies.

It allows contributions on an annual or monthly basis, or as a lump sum. Contributions can be split between three different investment accounts including a unit-linked, a deposit administration and a profit-sharing account. A loanback facility and a choice of life cover are included.

The Spectrum scheme brings in a self-administration option for those who want to manage their own pensions. For this NPI has set up NPI Trustee Services, to make sure that the self-administered schemes get Inland Revenue approval.

Covering a loss

Most companies are used to preparing for every eventuality, but Sentinel Insurance thinks it has found an area companies often overlook. Should a company lose a key employee through sudden death, Sentinel's policies aim to cover it against resulting costs or loss of profit.

There are two policies available: the

Keyman is intended to protect against the loss of one person or a group of people on whose skills or services the business may rely, who may not be immediately replaced. In some cases the proceeds of a Keyman policy would be tax-deductible, but this would need to be checked with the Inland Revenue.

Premiums on the Partnership and Company Directors Policy would not be tax-exempt, but the proceeds of a policy on a deceased partner or director pass to the remaining members without CTT liability. Sentinel says this policy would enable partners to buy out the shares of the deceased partner at their full value, giving the dependants of the deceased a better deal.

Further information from Bob Bailey, agency manager, Sentinel Insurance Company, 2 Eyra Street Hill, London EC1R 5AE.

ATMs for Giro

Customers may be surprised to see cash dispenser machines outside Post Office buildings. The machines, known as automatic teller machines (ATMs), are part of the LINK network being built up by a consortium of 21 financial institutions. So far, five Post Office ATMs have been installed by the National Girobank in the north of England, and a further seven have just been brought into London.

National Giro aims to have a skeleton nationwide system of machines operational by the summer and to have installed a full system of 180 by mid-1986. Most of the ATMs will be at post offices but National Giro also intends to place some in retail shops and railway stations.

By the end of 1986, the LINK system is planned to have 800 ATMs installed which can be used by customers of all the organizations involved. Other companies participating in the scheme include the Abbey National and Nationwide building societies, Co-Op Bank, and American Express.

Peckham package

The Peckham Building Society has brought in a scheme aimed at bringing in more first-time buyers. The maximum advance is £30,000, or 85 per cent of the property value, which ever is lower, and up to 2.75 times the borrowers' main income plus half of any secondary income. The rate of interest starts at 1.5 per cent below the Peckham's basic mortgage rate (currently 14.5 per cent) and rises by half a percentage point each year until it reaches the basic rate.

Although the loan must be on an endowment basis there is no extra loading on the interest rate. Included in the deal is combined building and house contents insurance, redundancy and sickness cover and an all-inclusive conveyancing fee.

On the right track

The Greater London Association for Pre-Retirement is part of a network of local organizations forming the National Pre-Retirement Association, which provides training and information for those running pre-retirement courses.

The GLAP also publishes booklets dealing with various aspects of approaching old age and retirement, the latest of which is about holidays and concessionary travel. It lists the broad range of special arrangements available to pensioners - aiming at anyone over 50 - including a list of special interest holidays, and a brave attempt to unravel the nightmare complications of British Rail special offers.

In June, the GLAP will participate in the Retire into Activity Festival, to be held in London. For more information on this and the GLAP publications, write to GLAP at Room 13, 19 Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EU.

Trusts surge ahead

Investment trusts have continued to perform the FT Actuaries All Share Index. The latest figures from the Association of Investment Trust Companies show that during the past five years to March 31, the total return in investment trust shares increased on average by 261 per cent. During the same period, the FTA All Share Index rose by only 208 per cent.

At the top of the five-year performance table is Crescent Japan, with a total return of 538 per cent, reflecting the strong performance of the Japanese stock market during the past two years. Some way behind this is Lowland with a 482.8 per cent return and GT Japan with 54.3 per cent. Most of the best performing funds specialized in the Far East.

Growing bonus

Large investors continue to get the best deals from building society high interest accounts. The Cheshunt Building Society has now introduced a Cheshuntcash Instant Access Account paying a net interest rate of 9.75 per cent on investments of more than £1,000. But investors who put in more than £20,000 (up to a maximum of £250,000) will receive a net rate of 10.25 per cent.

Off course

In the article, *Plan for Life after 65*, published on April 20, the cost of the Prudential Assurance Company's pre-retirement courses was given as £100 a day for every participant. It should have been £100 per course, which covers two days including lunches.

How unit trusts now beat bonds

INVESTMENT

When it comes to choosing between unit trusts and investment bonds there is not much doubt that most basic rate taxpayers should plump for the former. The annual capital gains tax exemption of £5,900 means that most modest investors pay no tax on unit trust profits, which makes the "tax-free" promise of investment bonds largely redundant. And insurance funds, in which the bonds are invested, pay 37.5 per cent tax on their income - higher than basic rate as well as being subject to capital gains.

Promoters of investment bonds, on the other hand, have a much freer hand when it comes to advertising their unit trust cousins which no doubt accounts for the fact that brochures extolling the merits of investment bonds seem able to make exaggerated claims.

One example is the Lawman Investment Bond, launched a couple of months ago by Lawman Investments. Lawman is a broker bond - the financial equivalent of own-label baked beans or margarine.

The underlying fund is managed by an insurance company - in this case London & Manchester - but the broker can put his own name on it, market it, and switch his client's money round the various L & M funds according to his own judgment. The trouble is that the brochure makes claims that no respectable insurance company would like to make.

It claims, for instance, that "the Lawman Investment Bond benefits from enormous tax advantages" - which is simply not true for the basic rate taxpayer, who could well end up paying rather more tax, for the reasons explained above.

Anything on the financial shelf to which the description "tax-free" or "tax advantage" can be linked, has immediate attractions to many investors.

So do large pictures demonstrating how much better the Lawman Investment Bond is for your financial health and wellbeing than National Savings and building societies.

L & M, whose name appears throughout the brochure, says it did not vet all the promotional literature.

Broker bonds are becoming a common marketing device - the insurance companies reckon they can reach a larger market because the intermediary is keen to push his "own label".

But it is also a good way for an obscure and untried intermediary to gain acceptance with possible clients. Lawman Investments offers investment management - it switches bondholders' money around L & M's half a dozen funds. L & M certainly has an investment track record, but Lawman was founded just over a year ago by a couple of former Hambro Life salesmen.

The charging structure for the L & M bond is somewhat unusual. L & M takes an annual charge of 1.5 per cent a year, and Lawman takes 0.75 of a 1 per cent - making 2.25 per cent in all - much higher than the average annual unit trust charge of 1 per cent. On the other hand the L & M bond has no "front-end load", which is normally 5 per cent with a unit trust.

Instead, it has a "back-end load" - penalties if you cash within six years.

True, Lawman makes no charge for switching - but investors who buy the bond direct from L & M may well prefer to forgo this in return for an annual charge of just 1.5 per cent buying direct.

Insurance companies and intermediaries may be desperate to make insurance bonds look attractive despite the disadvantages for the basic rate taxpayer.

Maggie Drummond

PLATINUM KEY

THE ULTIMATE HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNT...

... from the Yorkshire Building Society. Platinum, the ultimate precious metal has inspired the ultimate higher interest account - Platinum Key.

Platinum Key offers you an opportunity to earn a high rate of interest without committing yourself to a long term investment. Platinum Key will always give you a much higher return than the prevailing building society Paid-up Share rate.

Right now Platinum Key is paying 2.54% extra* That adds up to a remarkable 10.75% NET = 15.36% GROSS*.

Head Office: Yorkshire House, Westgate, Bradford BD1 2AU. Tel: (0274) 734822

700 branches and agencies throughout the country. Member of the Building Societies Association. Member of the Building Society Investors Protection Scheme. Total assets: over £1,500,000,000.

Like Platinum itself this new account is versatile, giving you a choice of withdrawal terms including instant access. You can have instant access to your money, forgoing only 60 days' interest on the amount withdrawn or give just 60 days' written notice and interest is paid in full.

You can open a Platinum Key account with any amount from £500 to £100,000. Simply call in at any of our 700 branches and agencies or fill in the coupon and return it to the FREEPOST address shown.

10.75% NET
EQUALS
15.36% GROSS

Platinum Key - a whole new dimension for investors.

*All interest rates are variable, as is the differential.

*For basic rate tax payers.

Platinum Key interest is paid annually on 31st March.

☐ I wish to invest in a Platinum Key Account and enclose my cheque for £ (ES00) min.

☐ Please send me further information on your Platinum Key Account.

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms)
Address

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Building Society
Has the key

To Marketing Dept, Yorkshire Building Society, FREEPOST, Yorkshire House, Westgate, Bradford BD1 1BR.

Special PRIVILEGE Bond

10.76% = 11.05% = 15.79%

NET ANNUAL RATE GROSS * 12 MONTH COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATE

A guaranteed 3% above the Society's Basic Paid Up Share rate when you've got £5,000 or more to invest.

New 3 year term with interest twice yearly or with monthly income. After first year, withdrawals are available without penalty on only one month's written notice.

For further details, contact your nearest branch or phone 021-449 4999.

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FREEPOST: 54/7 Wake Green Road, Birmingham B13 9BR. Member of the Building Societies Association. Total assets: over £250 million.

* Annual rate when full half-yearly interest remains invested.

** To basic rate tax payers. All rates variable.

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WANTED

Substantial customer available. International securities firm requires London-area bank, trust company, or share registrars to hold physical custody of UK and foreign share certificates, register same in a nominee name, and to receive, deliver, and transfer share certificates, as instructed. Accurate recordkeeping, high degree of security and prompt service essential. Will pay substantial fees to reputable, experienced financial institution that can provide these services with efficiency. Please write in confidence to: Box BCM-4466 London WC1M 3XX.

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236 pages of investment advice for just £1.00. Send a cheque or Postal Order for £1.00 made payable to Financial Magazines Ltd, Department T, 26 Queensway, London W2 3RX and you will receive the next two issues of *What Investment*.

*** 12.6%**

A YEAR

IMMEDIATE INCOME PAID FREE OF TAX + from

Britannia Jersey Gilt Fund Limited

- **THE FUND** - primarily invests in "exempt" British Government Securities (Gilt). These are Gilt which are not liable to any U.K. taxation.
- **QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS** - paid free of any withholding taxes.
- **A REAL RETURN** - inflation is only about 5%, the Fund therefore provides a real return of more than 7%.
- **NO FIXED TERM** - the investment can be held for as long as you wish you can sell at any time, on any business day.
- **MINIMUM INVESTMENT** - £1000 lump sum or £50 minimum per month in the Britannia Accumulation Savings Account.

*NOTE - U.K. resident shareholders will, depending on their circumstances, be liable to U.K. taxation on interest dividends they receive. Investors should recognise that whilst Gilt provides a very high immediate return, the prospect of capital gain in the future may vary. The fund should therefore be considered as part of an overall balanced portfolio.

ABOUT BRITANNIA GROUP
Britannia is one of the leading Investment Management Groups in the U.K. and now manages in excess of £4,000m. on behalf of 350,000 investors worldwide, including 1,000 institutional clients from its offices in London, Jersey, Geneva and Boston. **COMPLETE COUPON** - and receive a detailed letter, together with our latest investment bulletin and the Fund brochure, including your subscription form. *Calculated as at 1st May 1985.



Britannia Jersey Gilt Fund Limited

P.O. Box 271, Queensway House, Queen Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Telephone 0534 73114.

The Fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London.

For a full list of the Fund's investments and a full list of the Fund's managers, please write to the Fund at the address above.

Picture taken on the day of the Fund's launch.

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FAMILY MONEY/2

Men from the Pru present their portfolio

UNIT TRUSTS

A new force in the unit trust field could change the market. Prudential Portfolio Management, part of the Prudential Corporation and the largest investment management organization in Britain, has started to sell unit trusts, direct to the public.

Although there are already more than 100 management companies offering unit trusts, the industry is dominated by about half a dozen giants like M&G and Savo and Prosper. The Pru intends to match this elite group.

The trusts it is using so far hardly look exciting or revolutionary to the seasoned investor. They are designed for solid, above average performance — nothing spectacular. Marketed under the Holborn brand name they include a UK Growth trust and a High Income trust.

The Growth Trust aims for capital gains from a spread of British equities and fixed interest stocks. Its unusual feature is the emphasis on traded options, which Keith Bedell-Pearce, marketing director, says will play a more important part in the fund than in most British equity trusts. The Pru has built up some expertise in traded options and wants to use this to advantage.

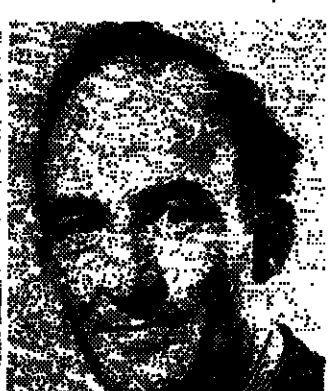
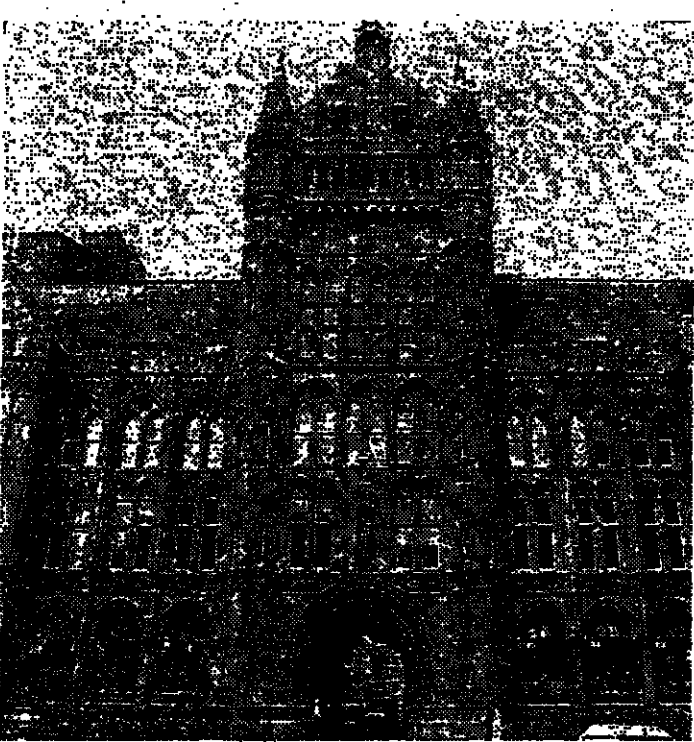
The middle income group has plenty of money to invest

The High Income trust aims for a traditional mixture of income and growth, with a dividend distribution four times a year. The gross yield in the first year is expected to be about 7 per cent.

Both funds require an unusually high minimum investment of £1,000 to prevent, according to the Pru, rash or impulsive buying by inexperienced investors. The initial charge is 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent annual management fee.

But if the funds themselves are unsurprising, the target market is. After detailed research the Pru concluded that until now unit trusts have appealed almost exclusively to the well-off — those earning more than twice the national average wage. The middle income group — those earning one to two times the national average — on the other hand, had so far hardly touched unit trusts.

And this group has plenty of money to invest, the Pru discovered. Through selling their parents' houses, from legacies, and other sources middle income earners have spare cash, but they habitually put this in building societies. Their average building society



The Holborn headquarters and the men behind the launch: Mick Newmarch, chairman of Prudential Unit Trust Managers (top left), Keith Bedell-Pearce, marketing (bottom left), Derek Austen, finance (top right), Trevor Pullen, investment

deposit is surprisingly high at £7,000 to £8,000.

A further reason for aiming at this group of investors, which forms a very substantial part of the Pru's client base, is to keep their investments under the company's wing. The Pru pays out millions of pounds every year on maturing life assurance policies, but such policies no longer have the tax advantages they once enjoyed as savings vehicles. So rather than allow the money it pays out to flush away to building societies and banks, the Pru hopes to persuade clients to reinvest their life assurance proceeds in the new unit trusts.

If it succeeds in attracting this new type of client to unit trusts, the Pru is likely to have benefited the entire industry. Far from causing a bout of cut-throat competition with other management companies for their existing client base, it will have opened up new opportunities for everyone. Others are sure to move in behind the Pru, as this new group of investors becomes used to the idea of buying unit trusts, and the market may be in for a further period of expansion.

The Pru's greatest strength is its 2,500 senior salesmen and 9,000 agents, the largest sales force in Europe. These salesmen are often the only financial advisers many of the 4.2 million families they deal with ever see, so their potential power is immense.

The Pru has taken care to ensure that they will not abuse their power. It is giving all members of its sales force special training in unit trusts, and has deliberately designed its

first trusts to be low risk, and easy to understand for inexperienced investors.

The selling of unit trusts door to door is fraught with danger. Unit trusts are subject to the fluctuations of stock markets, unlike traditional insurance products which are normally designed to minimize the investor's risk.

For this reason current legislation does not allow unit trusts to be sold door to door like life assurance. The salesman has to wait to be asked by the client who wants to buy. But this is almost certain to change under the Government's planned new investor protection legislation. It will make door to door unit

trust selling legal by anyone approved by the Marketing of Investment Board to be set up. Even the most specialized and therefore risky unit trusts will be allowed to be sold by this method.

For experienced unit trust investors this may not present too much of a problem, but the less experienced group now

being wooed by the Pru will also be the target of unit trust company salesmen.

The unit trust industry is aware of the danger that people may be sold inappropriate investments. Tony Smith, secretary of the Unit Trust Association, commented: "If unit trusts are sold aggressively it might cause problems. We have strict rules about how agents may sell unit trusts."

No sales to people who cannot afford it

"For example, they must make it clear that the value of units can go down as well as up, and they must not sell to people who they feel cannot afford it. I would hope that the salesman will tell the client to keep essential money easily available, and only sell units if the customer has spare cash."

He pointed out that the new legislation may include a required "cooling off" period, as with life assurance, when the customer may change his mind. But this has not been definitely decided and may not form part of the final rules.

In the end the system will largely depend on the integrity of the salesman himself. "We shall be looking at the situation carefully," said Mr Smith, "but at the end of the day we will only be able to judge whether it is working properly by the number of complaints we get."

Richard Thomson

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW FUND

FORBES HIGH INCOME GILT FUND

A new sterling-denominated fund designed to provide investors with an above-average income by using the new London traded-options market for gilts in conjunction with the fund's underlying portfolio of UK Government securities.

Dividends will be payable quarterly without deduction of tax.

A copy of the prospectus, as lodged with the Registrar of Companies, may be obtained from the fund's London agents.

To: Forbes Securities Management Co. Ltd., c/o 51 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JH. Tel: 01-830 3013 Telex: 263205

Name _____ Address _____

FSM FORBES SECURITIES MANAGEMENT CO LTD

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I invested
£10,000...

last year it
earned me more
than £1,000*

and now my
capital is worth
over £30,000

Schroder Income Fund

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As an income earner, Schroder Income Fund has an impressive record. Over the past seven years, the income payment has risen — from £553 net* in 1978 to £1,085 net* on the original investment to April 1985. Over those seven years, a £10,000 investment has earned total net income of £5,729.

Exceptional capital growth

Most investors look upon income and capital growth investments separately. Yet, in addition to a high and rising income, Schroder Income Fund has provided substantial capital growth: £10,000 invested in 1978 is now worth £30,156†. For those who have left their income to be re-invested, £10,000 has grown to no less than £44,680†. By comparison, a Building Society investor would have the same £10,000 he started with.

Consistent performance

Over 5 and 7 years to April 1 1985, Schroder Income Fund has been in the top five of all Income funds (Money Management). Because the Schroder Group is able to

bring singular expertise to the management of its funds, we have every confidence that Schroder Income Fund will continue to achieve satisfactory results, relevant to market conditions, in the years ahead.

Remember that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up. You should, therefore, regard your investment as long term.

Investing in Schroder Income Fund

The aim of the fund is to provide you with a worthwhile and rising level of income, together with good prospects of capital growth. To achieve this, it is invested in a well balanced portfolio of high yielding Ordinary Shares.

On May 1st 1985 the unit offer prices were: Income Units 137.1p, Accumulation Units 289.1p. The current estimated gross annual yield is 5.67%.

To invest, please complete and return the coupon with your cheque (minimum £500), indicating whether you prefer Income or Accumulation units.

*Income net of Basic Rate Tax †Offer to offer basis

AN OUTSTANDING RECORD

£10,000 invested on April 1st 1978

YEAR	INCOME	CAPITAL
1st April		
1978/79	£553	£12,633
1979/80	£644	£10,952
1980/81	£766	£13,664
1981/82	£835	£15,434
1982/83	£893	£18,931
1983/84	£953	£26,080
1984/85	£1,085	£30,156

The Schroder Group manage assets exceeding £10,000 million

General Information
Dealing in unit trusts may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will be acknowledged on receipt of your instructions and certificates will be despatched within six weeks. Repurchased proceeds will be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of renounced certificates by the Managers. Charges An initial charge of 3% is included in the price of units. An annual charge of 1% of the units value, plus VAT, is deducted from the trust's income. The Trust Deed permits a maximum annual charge of 1% Subject to 3 months written notice to Unitholders. Consideration for advisers Out of the initial charges, remuneration (as rates which are available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers on applications bearing their stamp. Income Distributions of net income are made twice yearly on 30 February and 30 August. Managers Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association), Regal House, 14 James Street, London WC2E 8BT. Regal Office: 120 Chancery, London EC2V 8DS, England No. 1531522. Trustees Lloyd's Bank Plc. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Enterprise House, Isambard Brunel Road, Portsmouth PO1 2AW. Telephone: 0705 827753.
I wish to invest (minimum £500) £_____ in the Schroder Income Fund at the price ruling on receipt of my cheque.
Please allocate Income/Accumulation units (delete as applicable). A cheque is enclosed made payable to Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited.
I would like more information on the Personal Financial Planning Service ☐ Portfolio Management Service ☐ Monthly Savings Plan ☐
Surname (block letters please) _____ Address _____
First Names (in full) _____ Signature (in case of joint holding all must sign) _____

Schroder Financial Management LIMITED

UNIT TRUSTS LIFE ASSURANCE PENSIONS ASSET MANAGEMENT

AN UNREPEATABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

An old-established Mutual Scottish Life Office is about to launch a new range of Single Premium Investment Bonds. The last year's performance of new Bond launches is usually spectacular but to give you a flying start with these new Bonds we are offering a special pre-launch bonus of up to 7½%.

UP TO 7½%

TUDOR JONES & ASSOCIATES

ENHANCEMENT

GUARANTEED EXTRA INTEREST FROM ONLY £500

10-25% = 10-51% = 15-01%

Nationwide's Capital Bonds pay 2% extra, guaranteed for three years, above our variable Share Account rate. This gives you a handsome 10.25% net. Interest on Capital Bonds is added every six months, so you get 10.51% in a full year, equivalent to 15.01% gross to basic rate tax payers.

MINIMUM INVESTMENT £500

Minimum investment is only £500. You cannot add to a Bond, but you may buy more than one: perhaps one for capital growth, and one for income. You can now invest £250,000 per individual with Nationwide.

MONTHLY INCOME

If you wish, Nationwide will pay your interest as monthly income. This can go direct into your bank account, or into a Share Account where it goes on earning interest until you withdraw it.

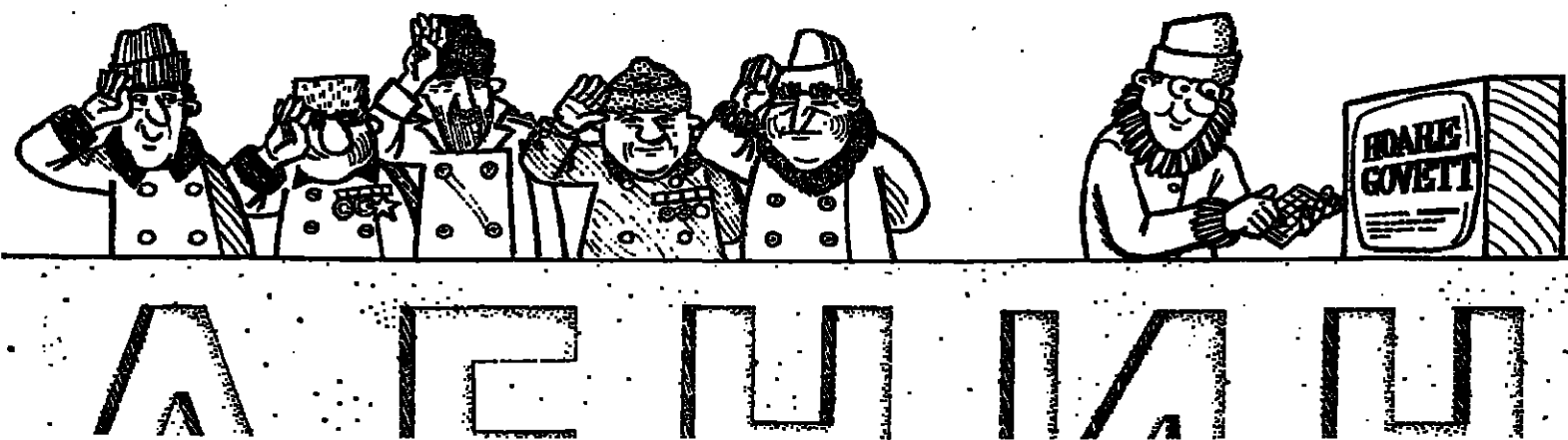
IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWALS

You may withdraw without notice; you lose 90 days' interest on the sum withdrawn. Or give 90 days' notice and receive interest in full.

Take advantage of the guaranteed extra from Nationwide — invest in one or more Capital Bonds now. At any Nationwide branch or agent. Or write to Nationwide, FREEPOST, London WC1V 6XA.

It pays to decide Nationwide

Don't let May Day holiday celebrations interfere with your investment decisions.



Hoare Govett Telebroking allows you to keep right up to date with a wealth of stockmarket information - facts, figures and investment recommendations - 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. This quality of investment information now puts the private investor and financial advisors on an equal footing with the institutional investor and professional fund manager.

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- World market coverage
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- Stockwatch Share Monitoring Service

While you may not wish to study world stockmarkets over this May Day holiday weekend, spend more time with your investments

Send in the coupon for more information on Hoare Govett Telebroking or phone Doug McGregor on 01-404 0344, or Prestel Mailbox 014040344.

To: Mr Doug McGregor, Hoare Govett Limited, Heron House, 319-325 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PB. Please send me more details of your Telebroking service.

Name _____

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HOARE GOVETT
Financial Services Group

HOARE GOVETT TELEBROKING

FAMILY MONEY/3

How to get the taxman to settle his debt to you

A letter from the local tax inspector is often an indication that there is something amiss with your affairs, but a more frustrating and growing problem is that once contact has been made it can be weeks or months before you hear from him again.

Under the current regime, in which job cuts are the order of the day, the Inland Revenue seems to be getting behind with its paperwork, and not hearing from the taxman has become a serious problem.

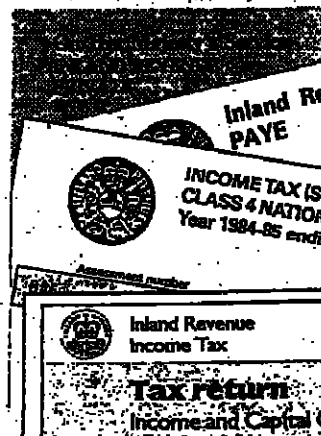
In normal circumstances the increasing delays would appear to benefit the taxpayer. On the assumption that you owe the Inland Revenue money, the longer you can hold on to it the better. However, the delays do not apply simply to tax collection. They also affect repayments, adjustment of tax codes and the agreeing of assessments.

It can soon become a time-consuming and frustrating business for the taxpayer to try to coax some response out of the inspector. More important, it can result in more tax being paid than is necessary and either a loss of the use of the cash where repayments are due or an increase in interest payments where tax is owing to the Revenue.

Often the almost inbred British virtue of patience prevents the taxpayer from making an effort to hurry things up. Those who are inspired to write heated letters of complaint and make angry phone calls seem only to aggravate the problem with the net effect that the system does not appear to improve.

However, there are ways of reducing the delays and speeding up the process of problem-solving. It requires a combination of patience, persistence, diplomacy and firmness.

The first thing to remember is that you must be prompt with your own correspondence with the Revenue if you show no hurry in sorting out your affairs it will not encourage the tax



inspector to get a move on. Similarly, when information is requested it must be given as fully and accurately as possible. Provides you meet these objectives it becomes difficult for the Revenue to apportion any of the blame for delays to you. It must also be remembered that the Revenue is not exactly a worker of miracles and a reasonable time must be allowed for a response to be made.

No guidelines exist to quantify a "reasonable period" but Philip Hardman, a tax partner with Thornton Baker, believes a month should suffice.

If the inspector has not replied satisfactorily to your query or followed up on information supplied by you in response to a request from him, then a letter asking, very politely for some progress to be made, is called for. If after a further month there is still no progress then a more stiffly worded letter to the inspector should be despatched.

It is at this stage that you should advise the inspector that failure to resolve the problems will result in your sending a letter to the district inspector. It seems that one sure way of putting the Revenue's collective back up is to go over its collective head.

The letter to the district inspector should be marked

"To be opened by addressee only". This should ensure that it reaches him personally, and as the official for overseeing the cases in your district he is in a position to bring a speedy conclusion to a dispute.

In most cases where the Revenue really has been dragging its feet the matter will need to go no further than the district inspector. In the rare cases where there are still unnecessary delays contact should be made with the regional controller. Only after that should head office at Somerset House be involved.

If this still fails to resolve the matter to your satisfaction you should complain to the ombudsman and your MP.

It is still possible, however, to bypass this system by appealing to the commissioners attached to your tax district. Appointed by the Lord Chancellor, they are the first stage of the tax appeal process. This approach is most appropriate in the more complex cases involving disputes over assessments and where you are convinced of your own ground.

The inspector will often explain a delay by saying that more information on the case is needed or that it is still under review. Provided you have supplied all the relevant information you should then write to the clerk to the commissioners asking for the case to be listed for hearing.

Normally the general commissioners will be the most appropriate body to hear the case but on more complex technical legal questions, the special commissioners will be better positioned to deal with the matter.

In cases where you know that tax will have to be paid but are uncertain how much, you can cover yourself in advance by buying a tax deposit certificate. This allows you to make a minimum £2,000 deposit at any tax-collecting office.

Ian Griffiths

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the Regulations of The Stock Exchange.



Nationwide Building Society
(Incorporated in England under the Building Societies Act 1874)

Placing of £17,500,000 12½ per cent Bonds due 12th May 1986

Listing for the bonds has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Listing Particulars in relation to The Nationwide Building Society are available in the Exel Statistical Services. Copies may be obtained from Companies Announcements Office, P.O. Box No. 119, The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT until 8th May 1985 and until 21st May 1985 from:-

Fulton Packshaw Ltd.,
34-40 Ludgate Hill,
London EC4M 7JT

Laurie, Milbank & Co.,
Portland House,
72/73 Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5DP

Rowe & Pitman,
1 Finsbury Avenue
London EC2M 2PA

4th May 1985

Retired? Need a good income with complete safety?

When you're retired, you want security without worry - and without uncertainty. So, for investors like you, Tyndall designed the Maximum Income Bond.

From the moment you invest in the Bond, we guarantee to pay you a fixed income monthly or, if you prefer, twice a year for the next ten years. It doesn't matter whether bank or building society rates go up or down - your income is guaranteed. You always know exactly where you stand.

And, at the end of the ten years, your capital is returned in full. It couldn't be more straightforward. Or more safe.

Even more importantly, a large part of the income is completely tax-free and won't affect Age Allowance relief for 10 years. Non-tax payers might be pleased to learn that, unlike banks and building societies who deduct tax that you can't reclaim, we can pay the full gross income.

You can invest in the Bond with as little as £1,000. So if you, or an elderly relative or friend, would like to know more, send off the Freepost coupon for full information and your own quotation.

Maximum Income Bond

For Tyndall Pensions Limited, FREEPOST (BS1476), Bristol BS99 7BR. Please send me details of Tyndall Maximum Income Bonds.

Name _____

Address _____

Age _____

Not applicable to E.C. The Tyndall Group of Companies is authorised by the Financial Services Commission under the Financial Services Act 1985.



Tyndall

A question your Investment Adviser may be reluctant to answer.

Any Investment Adviser worth his salt knows that the performance of Investment Trusts has, over the last five years, been exceptionally good.

So good in fact, that they have on average outstripped Unit Trusts and the F.T. All-Share Index. So why are some Investment Advisers reluctant to recommend Investment Trusts?

Quite simply, there are other forms of investment which can earn more for the Investment Adviser.

Stockbrokers however can easily

buy Investment Trust shares for you and The Association of Investment Trust Companies has a list of those who are keen to advise you.

If you think you should know more about Investment Trusts and how they can balance your portfolio, fill in the coupon. In return, we'll send you some extremely interesting facts and the list of Stockbrokers who'll give you all the answers you need.

Investment Trusts.
Your shares of the action.

For more information on Investment Trusts and stockbroking who deal with private clients please send for our FREE booklet 'More for your money'. (Book capital please.)

Please send me _____ copy/copies.

Name _____

Address _____

TT02

If you are an investment adviser, please indicate your profession: Stockbroker ☐ Accountant ☐ Solicitor ☐ Insurance broker ☐ Banker ☐ Other investment adviser ☐
To: The Association of Investment Trust Companies, FREEPOST, Dept CB, CIRENCESTER, Glos GL7 1BR. (No stamp required in UK.)

سكرا من المال

FAMILY MONEY/4

Technology in the doldrums

News that the American economy was slowing down was a major consideration for world stock markets last month. Coupled with lower US interest rates and a weaker dollar, it has been a time to reappraise investment prospects.

Clearly a weaker dollar should help American exporters, while declining interest rates should ease corporate debt problems, and consequently help profitability. On the other hand, slower economic growth is not an attractive scenario for investors or increased dividend payouts.

Wall Street initially responded to the economic news by looking on the bright side, but over the past few days the mood has changed. Reflecting this two-way pull in investment sentiment, the Dow Jones industrial index eventually settled for a loss of 0.7 per cent over April.

The recently launched Providence Capital North American Trust made the most of market opportunities with a 6 per cent offer price gain. Britannia American Smaller Companies took No. 2 spot in the sector with a 4.5 per cent increase.

Some American smaller company funds, though, came a cropper last month, particularly those involved in the technology field. Some disappointing results from US computer companies were a prime contributor to the fall. Target Technology was 3.9 per cent lower, while GT Technology and Growth was 4.5 per cent down. Aitken Hume American Technology was the worst casualty, tumbling a further 11.2 per cent after a 20.4 per cent collapse the month before.

The prospect of a more sluggish American economy and a more competitive dollar, plus the threat of protectionist moves against Japanese exports, caused a severe bout of jitters on the Tokyo stock market. The

TOP TEN

Current value of £100 invested over one year to May 1	
FS Balanced Grth.	£189.10
Vanguard Special Sits.	£148.00
TR Smaller Cos.	£143.40
St Vincent US Grth.	£142.80
TR Spec. Opps.	£142.40
Arkwright	£141.30
S & W American	£140.20
Bishopsgate Prog.	£140.10
M & G Am. & Gen.	£138.10
Gartmore HongKong	£138.30

Offer to offer basis, net income reinvested, Sources, Planned Savings

Nikkei Dow at one stage fell 345 points in a day, its largest ever setback. However, the index finally ended the month only some 2 per cent down.

Only three Japanese trusts achieved a rise in April. Best of the bunch was Providence Capital Japan, with a 3.4 per cent increase. Clearly its small size and liquidity enabled it to take advantage of some bargains in a widely fluctuating stock market.

Elsewhere in the Far East, the Hong Kong index continued its upward path with a further 10 per cent rise. Foreign buying, takeover activity and a reviving property sector all helped prices. Britannia Hong Kong Performance was 9.6 per cent up over the four weeks, while S & P South East Asia, which has a sizeable exposure to the colony, was 7.5 per cent up.

At home, the prospect of lower international interest rates and a cheerful CBI survey edged the FT Actuaries All Share index 1 per cent higher. Arbutnot Smaller Companies put up the best showing in the UK growth sector, rising 7.2 per cent. Scottish Mutual's UK Smaller Companies, launched in March, also started well with a first month increase of 6.3 per cent.

New fund to match high flier

European Banking Company has launched an offshore currency fund to match its unusual and successful Traded Currency Fund launched over a year ago. While the original fund was a dollar denominated "roll-up" fund aimed at expatriates and other non-UK residents, the new Currency Income Fund is sterling denominated and aimed primarily at British investors.

It is similar to the first fund in having 25 per cent of its investment actively traded between currency on a day-to-day basis rather than simply being put on term deposit. The Traded Currency Fund proved so attractive that in its first year it took \$26 million, amounting to around 15 per cent of all the money invested in offshore currency funds last year. It achieved a sterling return of 28.1 per cent.

As a "roll-up" fund, however, full income tax was payable by British investors on the whole of this return. The Income Fund intends to qualify for distributor status so that income tax is payable only on the 85 per cent of returns paid out in dividends. The other 15 per cent will then be subject to capital gains tax.

The fund expects to produce a gross yield of around 15 per cent in the first year, with gains from active currency dealing of around another two per cent.

Savings plan from investment trust

Last week saw the launch of one of the most versatile schemes so far devised to encourage private investors to put their money into investment trust shares. Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, has introduced a dividend reinvestment and savings plan which in many respects closely resembles a unit trust regular savings scheme and greatly simplifies the process of buying investment trust shares.

Fleming Investment Trusts, whose operations are headed by Lord Mark Fitzalan Howard, manage a total of £1.2 billion but only 20 per cent of this is held by private investors while the other 80 per cent is owned by institutions. The company wants to redress the balance in favour of individuals.

The solution is to offer them special services. Robert Fleming will reinvest the dividends from holdings in any of its 10 trusts with any of the trusts the investor chooses.

Together with this, Fleming has introduced a regular and a lump sum savings scheme.

The lump sum method allows payments of £250 or more while the regular savings scheme requires a minimum monthly contribution of £35. Under the monthly scheme an investor must put contributions into the same trust for one year, though he can choose a different one the next year. The lump sum investor can put every new amount in a different trust if he wants.

Because the aggregated amounts are large Robert Fleming will be able to buy the shares on cheaper broking commissions than a single investor could. Nor does it charge for doing this.

It is, of course, worth putting money into the scheme only if



Lord Fitzalan Howard: Aiming for individual investors

the funds perform well. In this respect Robert Fleming has a patchy record. During the past year to the end of March, for example, its American trust was the second best performing unit trust with a total price return of 40.4 per cent.

Its Enterprise and Overseas funds also did well with total returns of 26.3 per cent each. But its Far Eastern Fund came near to the bottom of the scale with a fall in the share value of 7.2 per cent.

The Fleming Mercantile Investment Trust plc

Special emphasis is given to smaller emerging growth companies both quoted and unquoted, whilst at the same time the portfolio is constructed so as to enjoy a wide geographical spread.

Year to 31st January	Dividend per share	Asset Value per share	Share price
1981	2.52p	77.4p	57p
1982	2.60p	87.6p	60p
1983	2.75p	117.1p	79p
1984	2.80p	144.2p	100p
1985	3.00p	165.1p	113p

Asset Values per share shown with prior charges deducted at market.

Distribution of Equity Portfolio			
U.K.	45.6%	Japan	9.0%
North America	34.3%	Others	11.1%

Copies of the Report and Financial Statements may be obtained from the Secretary, Robert Fleming Services Limited, P & O Building, 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QR.

Women's pensions change

Did you, as a married woman, pay full National Insurance contributions while you were working only to find that you did not qualify for a pension? You are not alone. Many thousands of women were caught by what was popularly known as the "half-test".

This meant that to be entitled to any pension, a married woman must have paid the full contribution for at least half the number of years falling between the date of marriage and the age of 60 - the normal date of retirement for married women. For those who reached pension age after April 1979 the rule was abolished, but for all others it remained in force.

If you fall within this latter category, now is the time to contact the DHSS. As a result of an EEC directive on equal treatment between men and

women in social security provision, the financial situation of many married women will change dramatically.

Those who were not affected by changes brought into force in April 1979 (that is those who reached the age of 60 before that date) are now able to claim substantial back payments. Those to whom this is most likely to apply are those over the age of 60, whose husbands have not yet reached the age of 65.

In such cases, the women affected will be receiving the married woman's pension - as a result of their husbands' National Insurance contributions - but could now receive a pension in their own right.

So, if you think you might be eligible it would be as well to notify the DHSS

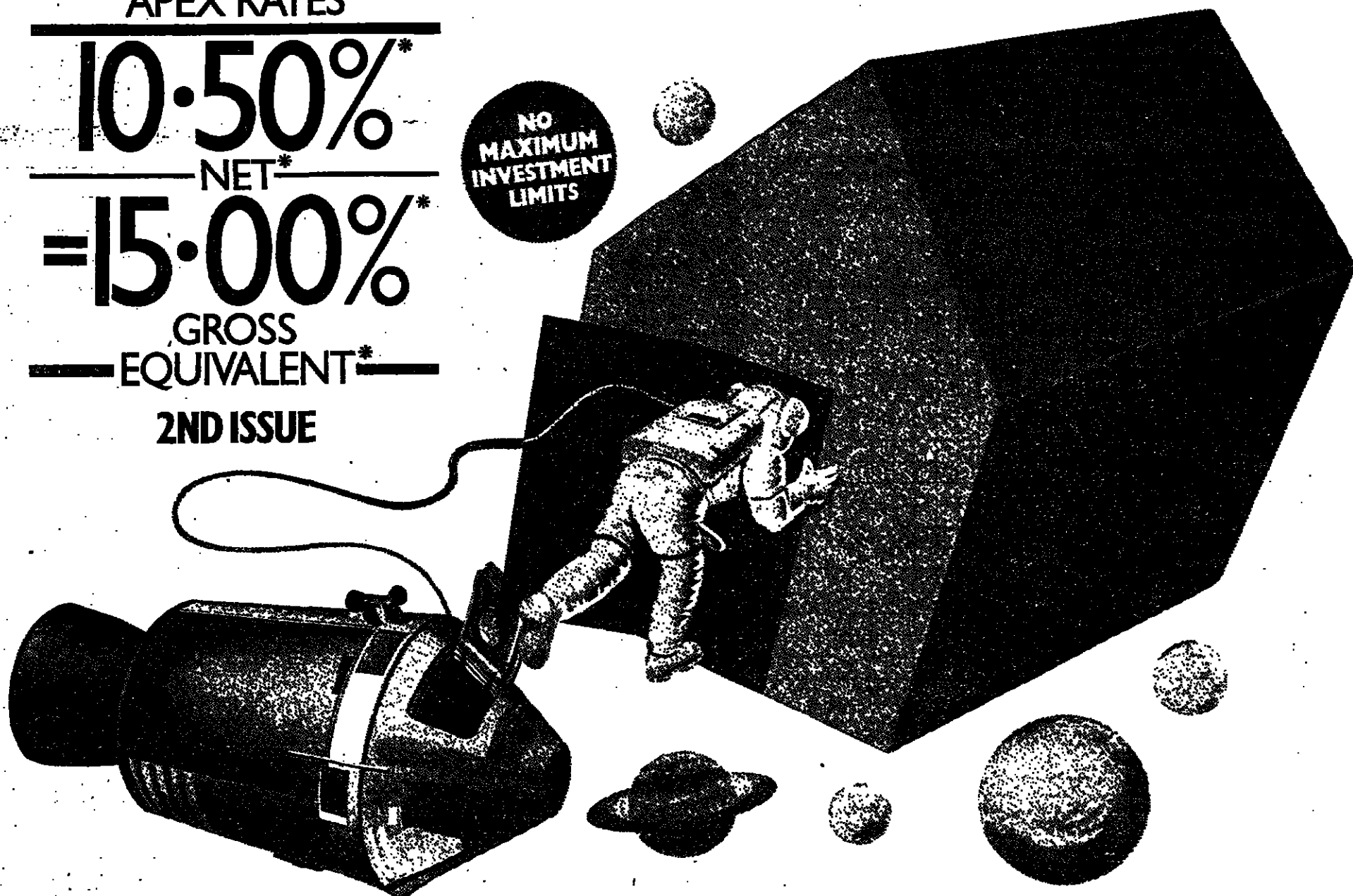
APEX RATES

10.50%
NET*

= 15.00%
GROSS
EQUIVALENT*

2ND ISSUE

NO
MAXIMUM
INVESTMENT
LIMITS



COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATES

10.78%
NET*

= 15.39%
GROSS
EQUIVALENT*

Sky high, in fact. And you can launch an Apex Share account right now.

You'll earn a guaranteed 2.25% over the variable ordinary share rate for a three year investment.

Apex Shares also let you keep your feet on the ground as you can withdraw all or part of your investment any time. You'll just lose the equivalent of 60 days' interest on the amount withdrawn.

Interest is paid twice yearly, or monthly if you keep £1000 or more in your account.

And to open it, you'll only need £500. But do it now; Apex Shares are a limited issue. Open an account now by sending the coupon with your cheque. Alternatively send the coupon for further information or call in at your local branch.

*All interest rates quoted are correct at the time of going to press but are subject to variation. Current interest rates are as follows: 10.50% net rate, 15.00% gross equivalent when tax is paid at the basic rate. This in turn gives compounded annual rates of 10.78% net 15.39% gross equivalent when half-yearly interest is credited to the account.

I am interested in Apex Shares

NAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

I/We enclose a cheque for £ to be invested in Apex Shares.

I/We wish to draw interest as monthly income ☐ (Minimum investment £1,000)

Signature(s)

Please send further information ☐

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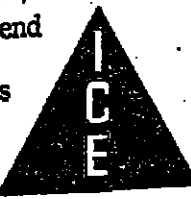
GUARANTEED

CONTAINER OWNERSHIP THROUGH I.C.E. OFFERS ALL THESE BENEFITS:

- ☐ Total Security of Capital
- ☐ Income Fixed at 18% in First Year
- ☐ Income Paid Twice-Yearly
- ☐ Direct Participation in an International Growth Market

The Inter-Continental Equipment Group, which currently manages assets in excess of £20 million, offers a Container Investment Plan to investors looking to place £2,400 or more.

Call us on 01-581 5244 or send off the coupon below for our brochure, which fully explains our secure high income investments.



Please send me details of the Inter-Continental Equipment Investment Plan.

Name

Address

Tel: Day

(Please include your telephone number)

Tel: Eve

T4

ICE Ltd, FREEPOST, Knightsbridge, London SW7 1BR.

Copies of this Prospectus, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales for registration pursuant to the Companies Act, 1948.

The consent of H.M. Treasury under the Control of Borrowing Order 1958 and of the Finance and Economics Committee of the House of Commons under the Control of Borrowing Order 1958 (as amended) has been obtained for the issue of up to 20,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares in The European Banking Currency Income Fund Limited ("the Fund"). It must be distinctly understood that in giving these consents neither H.M. Treasury nor the Committee take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

The Directors of the Fund, whose names appear below, are the persons responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all of the Participating Shares of the Fund now being offered to be admitted to the Official List.

This Prospectus is issued solely for the purpose of the initial offer for subscription of up to 20,000,000 Participating Shares and does not constitute an offer of Participating Shares for subscription after 7th June, 1985.

No dealer, salesman or other person is authorised to give information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representation may not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Fund, its Directors or the Manager. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus, nor the allotment or issue of Participating Shares, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Fund since the date hereof.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to anyone in any jurisdiction outside the United Kingdom in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. In particular, the Participating Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and, except in a transaction which does not violate that Act, may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America or to or for the benefit of a United States person. For the purposes of this Prospectus, a "United States person" includes a national or resident of the United States of America, a partnership or corporation organised or existing in the United States of America or any estate or trust, other than an estate or trust the income of which from sources within the United States of America is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States of America. It is not included in gross income for the purpose of computing United States federal income tax. For the purpose of this definition, "United States of America" includes the United States of America, its territories and possessions and areas subject to its jurisdiction.

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

Copies of this Prospectus and the application form may be obtained from the Manager, Investment Adviser, Custodian, Sub-Custodian and Stockbrokers, at the addresses set out below.

THE EUROPEAN BANKING CURRENCY INCOME FUND LIMITED

(Registered with limited liability in Jersey with number 31619 under the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861-1968 on 26th April, 1985)

INITIAL OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION

of up to 20,000,000 Participating Shares of one penny each at £10.40 per Share.

The Subscription Lists will open at 10.00 a.m. on 13th May, 1985 and will close at 12 noon on 7th June, 1985.
Dated: 3rd May, 1985.

Directors

Ottokar Florian Finsterwalder, Austria, 49, Chairman of the Fund, Senior General Manager, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, 6 Schottengasse, 1010 Vienna.

Marc Félix Bayot, Belgium, 47, Deputy General Manager, Société Générale de Banque S.A./Generale Maatschappij N.V., 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels.

Mario Keller, West Germany, 45, First Vice President, Deutsche Bank A.G., 150 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4PP.

Francis Christopher Carr, United Kingdom, 40, Director, Portfolio Management Division, Capel-Cure Myers, Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2EU.

Alain Georges, Luxembourg, 46, Administrateur-Directeur, Banque Générale du Luxembourg, 27 avenue Monreux, Luxembourg.

Paul Robert François Joseph Jeanty, Belgium, 59, Vice Chairman, Samuel Montagu & Co., 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HY.

Rainer Thomas Christian Kahrmann, West Germany, 41, Managing Director, European Banking Company Limited, 10 Devonshire Square, London EC2M 4HS.

Bernard Louis Georges Lorain, France, 52, Senior Deputy Manager, Société Générale (France) S.A., 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 75009.

Ugo Sandelli, Italy, 60, Chief Manager, Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., 6 Piazza della Scala, 20121, Milan.

Rijnhard Willem Ferdinand van Tets, The Netherlands, 38, General Manager, Corporate Banking, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., 595 Herengracht, Amsterdam.

Stanislav Michael Yassukovich, U.S.A., 50, Deputy Chairman, European Banking Company Limited, 10 Devonshire Square, London EC2M 4HS.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	Issued and now being issued fully paid
£200,000	£200,000
£1,000	£1,000

INDEBTEDNESS

The Fund proposes to borrow in order to fund the payment of its preliminary expenses, which are estimated to amount to £250,000 (see paragraph 12 of "General Information"). Except as mentioned above, as at 1st May, 1985, the Fund did not have outstanding any debentures, loan capital (including term loans and loan capital created but unused) mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Key Features

Structure
The European Banking Currency Income Fund is an open-ended investment company registered in Jersey. Application has been made for the Participating Shares of the Fund ("Shares") to be listed on The Stock Exchange, London. The Shares are denominated in Sterling which will be the currency used to measure the performance of the Fund.

Objective and Investment Policy
The Fund aims to provide skilled currency management and will offer the ability to invest in a range of currencies and monetary instruments. It is intended to develop further the more conventional policies of similar funds by trading up to 25% of the Fund's assets on a daily basis in order to benefit from short term fluctuations in currency values. The main aim of the Fund will be to maximise income.

Dividend Policy
Not less than 85% of the net income of the Fund will be distributed by way of dividend in each year. Dividends will only be paid to the extent that they are covered by income. It is intended that distributions will be sufficient to render the Fund eligible for certification as a distributing fund under the Finance Act 1984. Interim dividends will be paid before 31st March and final dividends normally after the adoption of the annual accounts made up to 30th September in each year.

Issue and Transfer of Shares
The procedure for application for the initial issue of Shares is set out opposite. The minimum amount which may be invested is £1,000. Acceptance of applications will be conditional upon the Shares being admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange not later than 10th May, 1985 and upon not less than £500,000 being raised by this initial offer for subscription. The subscription lists for the initial offer will open at 10.00 a.m. on 13th May, 1985 and will close at 12 noon on 7th June, 1985.

Shares
Shares are freely transferable. Dealings on The Stock Exchange will be subject to normal brokerage and other charges.

Redemption of Shares
Subject to one business day's notice and to the provisions of paragraph 5 of "General Information", Shares may be redeemed on any business day at the redemption price for that day (a "business day" is one where banks are open for business in London and Jersey). Notice may be given by telex, letter or telephone. The procedure for redemption is set out opposite.

Share Prices
After the initial offer for subscription, subscription and redemption prices will be calculated by the Manager by reference to the net asset value of the Fund from day to day. Such prices will be published daily in the "Financial Times". Further details of the method of calculating the subscription and redemption prices are set out in paragraph 3 of "General Information".

Fees and Charges
The initial offer price includes a reduced initial charge of 40 pence per Share which is payable to the Manager. Issues of Shares after the initial offer will normally be subject to an initial charge of 5% of the subscription price. The Manager will also receive a fee based on an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's net asset value. This fee will include the fee payable to EBC in respect of investment advice. Further details of the fees payable by the Fund are set out under "Fees and Charges".

Minimum Investment
The minimum investment is £1,000. For further details of the method of payment when applying for Shares, see "Method of Payment" opposite.

Taxation
It is expected that the Fund should have distributor status under the United Kingdom Finance Act 1984, in which case U.K. investors will normally have gains on disposal of Shares taxed as capital gains, subject to equalisation. Dividends received by such investors from the Fund will be liable to tax as income, subject to equalisation. For further details, see "Taxation".

Management and Investment Advice
The Fund has appointed EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited as its Manager, Registrar and Secretary. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of EBC and also acts as Manager of The European Banking Traded Currency Fund Limited, an investment company established in Jersey with assets exceeding US\$24.6 million, and as administrative agent of the International Currency Fund, a trust established in Jersey with assets exceeding US\$12.6 million. EBC has been appointed as Investment Adviser to the Manager. EBC's letter describing its "Investment Advice" is set out opposite.

Custodian
The Custodian of the Fund's assets is Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited ("the Custodian"), which has appointed European Banking Company S.A. Brussels as Sub-Custodian. Further details of the Custodian and Sub-Custodian appear in paragraph 9 of "General Information".

Meetings and Reports
Annual General Meetings of the Fund will be held in Jersey. Holders of Shares are entitled to attend and vote at such meetings.

Audited accounts of the Fund will be made up to 30th September in each year and will be despatched to shareholders normally in November of each year. An interim unaudited report for the first six months of each financial year will be sent to shareholders normally in May of each year. The first financial period of the Fund will end on 30th September, 1985.

Investment Advice
The management of a currency fund is a highly specialised operation and requires an intricate knowledge of world-wide situations and the foreign exchange markets. Dealers in currency are constantly buying and selling in order to execute commercial orders and to capitalise on the movements in the foreign exchange markets which are constantly changing - often minute by minute.

The Fund will receive investment advice from European Banking Company Limited, an investment bank based in London whose net assets exceed £21.5 million. EBC's foreign exchange activities over the past five years have been consistently profitable. Its foreign exchange dealing desk is one of the most prominent in the principal "spot" markets and has been assessed as being one of the leaders in Sterling and Swiss Franc dealing in an international survey conducted in 1984 among banks by the London-based magazine "Euromoney". EBC will not undertake transactions for the Fund, which will deal typically through European Banking Company S.A. Brussels, ("the Sub-Custodian") or other fully authorised banks outside the United Kingdom (in each case on normal market terms).

Manager, Secretary, Registrar and Registered Address
EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Telephone: 0534-36331

Investment Adviser
European Banking Company Limited, 10 Devonshire Square, London EC2M 4HS.
Telephone: 01-621 0101

Custodian
Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited, 28-34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Telephone: 0534-72156

Sub-Custodian
European Banking Company S.A. Brussels, Boulevard du Souverain 100, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium.
Telephone: 02-660 4900

Auditors
Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants, La Motte Chambers, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Banker
Charterhouse Japhet (Jersey) Limited, 22 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Stockbrokers
Capel-Cure Myers, Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2EU. Telephone: 01-236 5080

Legal Advisers
In England:
Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.
In Jersey:
Bedell & Cristin, P.O. Box 75, Normandy House, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

In Belgium:
De Bandt, Van Hecke, Lagae & Van Bael, Rue Brédère 13A, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

EBC also acts as investment adviser to The European Banking Traded Currency Fund Limited, an open-ended investment company founded in December 1983, with assets presently exceeding US\$24.6 million. The first financial period of The European Banking Traded Currency Fund Limited which ended on 31st March, 1985 was encouraging. Its unaudited results for the period show an annualised rate of growth of 3.15% (when expressed in US Dollars, the currency in which its capital is denominated) and of 14.41% (when expressed in Sterling terms). When compared with managed currency funds, which are managed in the United Kingdom and have comparable investment policies, The European Banking Traded Currency Fund Limited is one of the larger funds of its type and, as at 31st March, 1985, was positioned among the top four such funds in terms of performance.

The Directors believe that EBC's expertise in the currency field should enable the Manager to receive practical advice, the quality of which will give the Fund significant advantages.

Taxation

The statements set out below are based on advice received by the Fund regarding the law and practice in force in Jersey and the United Kingdom on the date of this Prospectus and are subject to changes therein.

The Fund
It is the intention of the Directors of the Fund to conduct the affairs of the Fund in such a manner as to minimise, so far as reasonable, taxation suffered by the Fund.

The Directors will endeavour to conduct the affairs of the Fund in such a way that it will not be deemed to reside or carry on trade within the United Kingdom.

The income and capital gains of the Fund are not liable to tax in Jersey and it is not expected that the Fund will incur any other tax in Jersey except for Jersey Corporation Tax, at present £300 per annum.

The Shareholders
All investors should consult their professional advisers on the potential tax and exchange control consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, redeeming or selling Shares under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they are subject.

United Kingdom Shareholders
Except as mentioned below in relation to equalisation, dividends will normally be subject to taxation as income.

Clearance has been obtained from the Inland Revenue that the provisions of Section 460 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 ("the Act"), which provides for the cancellation of tax advantages from certain transactions in securities, will not be applied to the issue, sale or other transfer or redemption of Shares (except in the case of a transfer to a company in which the vendor has a substantial interest).

The Fund proposes to comply with the investment and distribution requirements set out in the Finance Act 1984 in relation to offshore funds and to apply at the end of each of its financial years for certification as a distributing fund. The Directors anticipate that the Fund should be so certified and, in consequence, except as mentioned below, gains arising on disposals of Shares by investors (other than persons dealing in securities) will be subject to tax as capital gains after allowance for the reliefs normally available, including the exemption for the first £5,900 of gains accruing to an individual and relief for indexation of costs. If certification is not obtained in any relevant accounting period, the Finance Act 1984 provides that gains arising from disposals of Shares acquired during or before the relevant accounting period will constitute income for all purposes of United Kingdom taxation.

The Fund will operate equalisation as a result of which United Kingdom taxpayers acquiring Shares will not be deemed to have an interest in the income of the Fund accruing prior to the date on which they acquired those Shares. As a result, part only of the first distribution in respect of such Shares will represent income subject to tax, the balance being treated as a reduction of the acquisition price when computing gains on disposal. That part of the proceeds from disposal of Shares which represents income accrued since the date on which the last dividend was declared, or since acquisition, if later, will be taxable as income.

The Manager will provide details of the amounts taxable as income so as to enable United Kingdom taxpayers to compute their liability to tax.

The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to Section 478 of the Act and to the provisions of the Finance Act 1984 which provide for the prevention of the avoidance of income tax by such individuals by transactions resulting in the transfer of income to persons (including companies) outside the United Kingdom and may render them liable to tax in respect of undistributed income or profits of the Fund.

The Finance Act 1984 also contains provisions which subject certain United Kingdom resident companies to tax on the profits of companies not so resident in which they have an interest. The proposals affect United Kingdom resident companies which are deemed to be interested in at least 10% of the profits of a company which is controlled by United Kingdom residents and which does not implement full distribution policies. It is anticipated that the provisions will have limited effect on any such United Kingdom resident companies as a result of the Fund's distribution policy. This legislation is not directed towards the taxation of capital gains.

Jersey Taxation
Holders of Shares resident for tax purposes in Jersey will suffer deduction of tax on payment of dividends by the Fund at the standard rate of Jersey income tax for the time being in force. The attention of Jersey residents is also drawn to Article 134A of the Income Tax (Jersey) Law 1961 which may, in certain circumstances, render such a resident liable to income tax on the undistributed income or profits of the Fund.

No death duties, capital gains tax, gift, inheritance or capital transfer taxes are levied in Jersey. No stamp duty is levied in Jersey on the issue, transfer or redemption of Shares. Jersey stamp duty is payable on obtaining Probate or Letters of Administration in Jersey to the estate of a deceased holder of Shares.

Fees and Charges

During the initial offer period, the subscription price includes an initial charge of 40 pence per Share which will be deducted from the amount received for investment and paid to the Manager on the issue of Shares. Shareholders of The European Banking Traded Currency Fund Limited who subscribe for Shares in the Fund during the initial offer period will pay a reduced initial charge of 15 pence per Share. After the initial offer period, an initial charge of 5% of the subscription price will normally be payable to the Manager on subscription. The Manager may pay a commission to recognised agents out of the initial charge.

The Manager will also be entitled to receive from the Fund a fee payable in arrears on the last business day of each month and based on an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's net asset value computed on a daily basis. The fees of EBC as investment adviser will be borne by the Manager out of its remuneration.

Under the Custodianship Agreement the Fund will pay the Custodian a fee payable in arrears on the last business day of each month. This fee will be based on an annual rate of 0.125% of the Fund's net asset value as determined for the purpose of calculating the Manager's fee, subject always to a minimum fee of £22,500 in any year. The fees of the Sub-Custodian will be borne by the Custodian out of its remuneration.

The Manager and the Custodian will also be reimbursed by the Fund for all out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with their respective duties on behalf of the Fund, including expenses incurred by EBC and the Sub-Custodian. The Fund will be responsible for all its own expenses (including the preliminary expenses detailed in paragraph 12 of "General Information"), the fees and expenses of its Directors, bank charges and brokerage or commissions incurred on the acquisition and disposal of investments.

Liability
Provided that all reasonable efforts are made to avoid such delay, neither the Fund, the Manager, the Custodian nor the Sub-Custodian, nor any of their directors, officers, employees or agents, will be held liable for any delay in issuing Shares or in settling redemptions of Shares resulting from any breakdown of the means of communication employed in the transmission of information or instructions regarding the transaction, in acting on instructions from the holder thereof or from a suspension of issues or redemptions of Shares in accordance with the Articles of Association.

FAMILY MONEY/5

Banks
Current account - no interest paid.
Deposit accounts - seven days, notice required for withdrawals.
Barclays 7.25 per cent, Lloyds 7 per cent, NatWest 7.125 per cent, Midland 7 per cent, National Girobank 7 per cent. Fixed term deposits £10,000-£24,999, 1 month 8.875 per cent, 3 months 8.50 per cent, 6 months 8.375 per cent; National Westminster: 1 month 8.596 per cent, 3 months 8.409 per cent, 6 months 8.129 per cent, Midland Bank. Other banks may differ.

SAVERS' CHECKLIST

notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

National Savings Income Bond. Min. investment £2,000 - max. £50,000. Interest - 12.75 per cent variable at six weeks notice (rising to 13.25 per cent from 12 May) paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 months notice. Penalties in first year.

National Savings 2nd index-linked certificates. Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.25 per cent per month up to October 1985 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 3.0 per cent supplement between October 1984 and October 1985 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Further 4 per cent after 10 years. Value of Retirement Issue Certificate purchased in May 1980, £155.87 including bonus and supplement.

Local authority town hall bonds. Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 yr Bassett Law, Minimum sum £500 11 per cent; 2/3 yrs Bolton 11 per cent; minimum £500; 4 yrs Blackpool 11.25 per cent; minimum £100; 5 yrs Bournehead, 11.25 per cent; minimum £500; 6/7 yrs Hindburn 11.25 per cent; minimum £500; 8/9/10 yrs Worthing 11.25 per cent; minimum £500.

Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy, Loans Bureau (638 6361 between 10am and 2.30pm) see also on Prestel no 24808.

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts - interest 8 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1985, otherwise 5 per cent. Investment Account - 12.75 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one months

term £100 a month. Return over five years 9.25 per cent - tax free.

National Savings Deposit Bond
Minimum investment £100 maximum £50,000. Interest 12.75 per cent variable at six weeks notice (rising to 13.25 per cent from 12 May) credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months notice. Half interest only paid on bonds repaid during first year.

Local authority yearling bonds
12 months fixed rate investments interest 12.0625 per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayer), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 1 yr Credit & Commerce (underwritten by New Direction Finance) 8.0 per cent; 2 yrs Liberty Life 9.25 per cent; 3 yrs General Portfolio 9.1 per cent; 4 yrs General Portfolio 9.45 per cent; 5 yrs City of Glasgow 9.67 per cent.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 yr Bassett Law, Minimum sum £500 11 per cent; 2/3 yrs Bolton 11 per cent; minimum £500; 4 yrs Blackpool 11.25 per cent; minimum £100; 5 yrs Bournehead, 11.25 per cent; minimum £500; 6/7 yrs Hindburn 11.25 per cent; minimum £500; 8/9/10 yrs Worthing 11.25 per cent; minimum £500.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts - 8.25 per cent. Extra interest accounts usually pay 1 to 2 per cent over the ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Foreign currency deposits
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int. Reserves 0481 28741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

Starting 11.98 per cent
US dollar 7.43 per cent
Yen 4.84 per cent
D.Mark 4.84 per cent
French Franc 9.04 per cent
Swiss Franc 9.40 per cent

INTEREST RATES DOWN?

(high yielding revenue approved)

Guaranteed Bonds

Income or Growth 1-10 Years
Up to 10.43% net p.a. (equiv. to 14.90% gross)

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* no tax at basic rate of 30%

Sponsorships without strings

Many parents see the years at university or polytechnic of their children as a deep gash in family finances, while most students complain of overdraft and penury. So it is surprising that industrial and corporation sponsorships are not more fully taken up.

Wariness among applicants probably arises from the most common misconceptions surrounding sponsorship that they trap the recipient into obligations to accept job offers from the donor company.

In fact, most sponsorships come with no strings attached. They are an incentive to school-leavers to choose particular courses and careers, and to look favourably on sponsoring employers. The student is rarely committed to taking a job with the firm. Equally, sponsorship carries no guarantee of work at the end of studies.

In practice most sponsored graduates take up offers because both sides have had the chance to size each other up during industrial attachment or vacation work which is connected to most sponsorship.

The number of firms offering sponsorships has steadily fallen in recent years as businesses cut back, though those that remain have held their value. The Manpower Services Commission booklet which lists them will carry 81 sponsorship titles when it is published in June this year, against 87 last year.



Studying time need not be worrying time

There are, nonetheless, several thousand places available.

General Electric, for example, offers 600, though for varying amounts of bursary. ICI offer 60 places at £980 a year on top of the student grant, and Rolls-Royce offers 100, worth £285 plus salary during industrial attachment.

Most sponsorships are for students taking courses in "skill shortage" subjects, where employers are anxious to encourage bright entrants into their professional field. The bulk, therefore, is in engineering, particularly electrical and mechanical, although some sponsorships are available for subjects like languages and history.

Sandwich courses are preferred and often specified, which means taking courses at red brick and technical universities or polytechnics. Some are for "thick sandwiches" - three

ships which are actually scholarships, carry considerable prestige and are intensely competitive. The Institution of Civil Engineers and Institution of Electrical Engineers offer up to four each, worth £300 a year.

In the Institution of Marine Engineers' case, applicants have to write a 1,500 word essay to win through, and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers' "Whitworth" scholarship is for clear high fliers. The National Engineering Scholarships, run by the Engineering Council and paying £500 a year, are also competitive, but have the added attraction of recipients being free to take up other sponsorships on top.

Sadly, smaller companies are either dropping out or reluctant to join, this is a pity because their bursary packages are often the most appealing. Other Controls, for example, prefers applicants living near its factories in Wales, Derbyshire, or Inverness, but offers fringe extras over the £900 a year bursary and salary during industrial attachment.

The best comprehensive guide is the annual booklet published by the MSC Careers and Occupational Information Centre. This year's, due in June, can be obtained from its sales department at Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ. Price £1.15 plus 40p post and packing.

Colin Hughes

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(Not applicable in Eire)

Investors back the big risks

The survey disclosed a surprising willingness by investors to take risks. Forty-three per cent said they were willing to see up to half of their money invested in start-up companies. Another 36 per cent said they would like to see up to a quarter of their money invested in start-ups.

"We were very encouraged by this result", said Mr Richard Duncan, of Charterhouse. "We have rather viewed our job as minimizing the risk for our investors. In our existing funds we ended up with slightly more start-up companies than we would have liked ideally, but the survey confirms that investors are in favour of this."

Mr Duncan said: "It will probably affect the way we treat the new fund. It will encourage us to look at more start-up propositions." Investors also revealed an unexpected degree of altruism. Asked if they had invested in the Charterhouse BES funds because of the tax shelter, or from a desire to help growing companies, 50 per cent said it was from a mixture of both. On the other hand, 46 per cent cited the tax advantages as the prime reason.

The survey revealed that the largest age group investing in the funds was of those aged 51 to 60. They made up 29 per cent of the total. Of the rest, 26 per cent were over 60 and 26 per cent were between 40 and 50. Few investors were under 30.

"Not surprisingly, the older people appear to have more disposable income," said Mr Duncan. "But the fact that so many are relatively old emphasizes the need for us to make sure investors can get out of the BES funds quickly after the required five years to gain the tax concession is up."

Predictably, the vast majority of investors (90 per cent) were top rate taxpayers, and 70 per cent paid more than 50 per cent tax. "This was rather disappointing", said Mr Duncan. "We had hoped that our funds were attractive enough to bring in plenty of basic rate taxpayers as well."

Charterhouse's marketing approach to the new fund was also affected by the survey. When investors were asked how they had first heard of the Charterhouse BES funds, the media won hands down.

Richard Thomson

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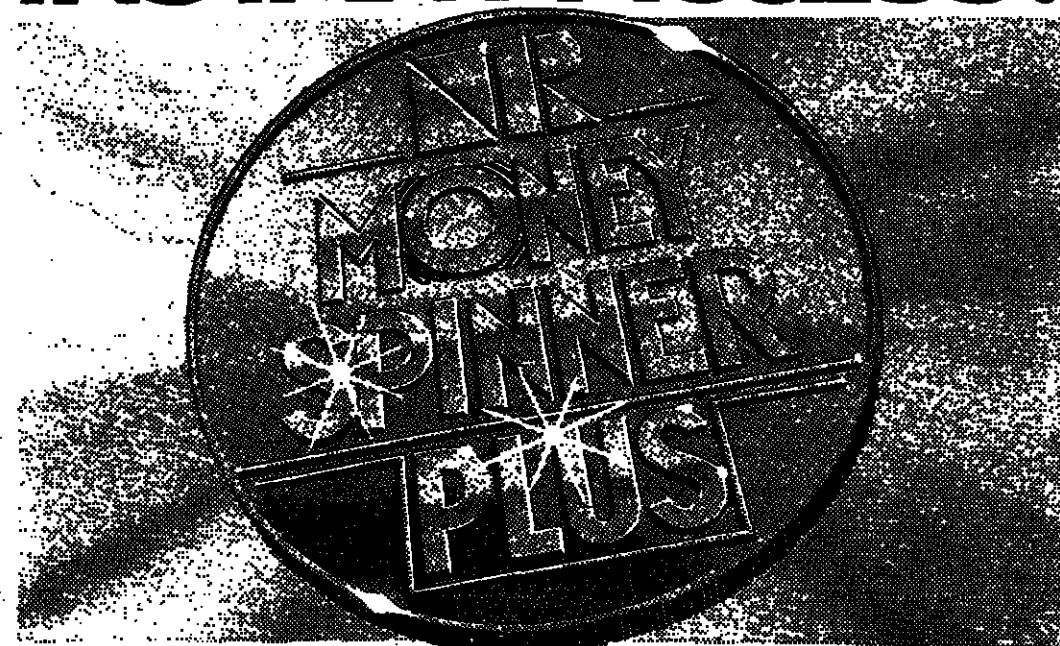
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Saturday

Television and radio programmes
Summaries: Peter Dear, Peter Davalle

Sunday

BBC 1

- 7.10 Open University. Until 8.25.
8.30 The Saturday Picture Show
presented by Mark Curry and
Maggie Philbin. Cartoons,
videos, competitions and
guests who include
singer/songwriter Paul Weller
and dancer Colin Stanier.
- 10.55 Film: *Goin' South* (1978)
starring Donny and Marie
Osmond as singers on their
way to a concert tour of Hawaii
who are tricked into carrying a
stolen necklace by a crook
disguised as a priest. Directed
by Howard Mors. 12.27
Weather.
- 12.30 Grandstand introduced by
Desmond Lynam. The line-up
is: 12.35 Football Focus with
Bob Wilson; 12.55 News
headlines; 1.00 and 4.25 Ice
Hockey: the world
championship and action from
the Helsinki League; 1.25,
1.55 and 2.25 Racing from
Haydock Park; 1.35 and 2.05
Boxing from the Portchester
Hall, London; 2.40 Rugby
League: The Silk Cut
Challenge Cup Final between
Hull and Wigan. The
commentators at Wembley are
Ray French and Alex Murphy.
4.40 Final Score.
- 5.05 Cartoon. Tom and Jerry in Dog
Trouble.
- 5.15 News with Moira Stuart.
Weather. 5.25 Sport/Regional
news.
- 5.30 The Keith Harris Show. The
first of a new comedy series,
starring Keith Harris with
Orville. Among this evening's
guests are Gary Wilmot and
Barbara Windsor.
- 6.05 Film: *The Poseidon
Adventure* (1972) starring
Gene Hackman, Ernest
Borgnine and Shelley Winters.
Underwater disaster movie
about a disparate bunch of
cruise liner passengers who
find themselves trapped when
a freak giant wave turns their
ship upside down. Directed by
Ronald Neame (Cee-fax).
- 8.00 Eurovision Song Contest 1985
from Gothenburg. Terry
Wogan introduces. For the
BBC, the 19 songs striving to
win the 30th contest. The
United Kingdom entry is Love
Is, sung by Vikki, a barrister's
daughter from Liss,
Hampshire.
- 10.15 Approximately News and
Sport. With Moira Stuart.
Weather.
- 10.30 approximately Match of the
Day. Jimmy Hill introduces
highlights from two of today's
Canon League games. The
commentators are John
Motson and Barry Davies.
Plus, the result of the April
Goal of the Month competition.
- 11.20 approximately Film: Bug
(1975) starring Bradford
Dillman and Joanna Miles.
Science fiction thriller about a
six-legged fire-raising bug that
invades a small town in the
United States after the place
experiences an earthquake.
Bradford Dillman, as an
obsessed scientist, James
Parriner, decides to tamper
with nature in his efforts to rid
the community of the menace
and promptly plunges them
into even deeper danger.
Directed by Jeannot Szwarc.
- 12.55 approximately Weather.

TV-am

- 6.15 Good Morning Britain,
presented by Henry Kelly,
beginning with a cartoon; news at
6.30, 7.00 and 8.00; a tribute to
The Queen Mother from 8.25;
Venice holiday advice at 8.45;
and cookery advice at 8.55.
- 8.30 The Wide Awake Club for
children. Pop music, cartoons,
videos, fashion and quizzes.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Matt
and Jenny on the Wilderness
Trail. The story of a brother
and sister and their mother
who emigrate to Canada in
1850 (r). 10.00 No 73
Entertainment for young
people. 11.20 The Champions.
Adventure series about agents
of an international security
organization (r).
- 12.15 World of Sport introduced by
Diele Davies. The live-up is:
12.20 Boxing: The WBA
Heavyweight Championship
between Greg Page and Tony
Tubbs; 12.45 News; 12.50 On
the Ball with Ian St John and
Jimmy Greaves; 1.20 The TV
Sitz the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30
from Kempton and the 1.45,
2.15 and 3.00 from
Newmarket; 3.10 and 4.00
Speedway: The Third Test
between England and
Denmark; 3.45 Half-time
scores and reports; 4.15
Westling: a tag match from
Canoco; 4.45 Results.
- 5.00 News.
- 5.05 Happy Days. Heather is left
in Fanny's tender care.
- 5.30 Connections. Quiz game show
for schoolchildren, presented by
Rob Robbie.
- 6.00 The Saturday 6 O'Clock
Show, presented by Michael
Aspel. There is a celebration
of the laureate which first
saw the light of day in this
country in the Queensway in
1948; plus, a report from the
third Session Country Music
Festival.
- 6.50 The Grumbleweeds Radio
Show. Madcap comedy from
five talented funnymen.
- 7.20 The Price is Right. Game
show presented by Leslie
Crowther.
- 8.15 Hamlet. The two police
detectives are on the trail of a
former policeman who has
decided to become a
professional assassin (Oracle).
- 9.15 News.
- 9.30 Tales of the Unexpected:
William and Mary, by Ronald
Dahl. Elaine Stritch and Maris
Goring star in this tale of a
downward wife who cannot
escape her husband's
horrifying even after he dies (r)
(Oracle).
- 10.00 London news headlines
followed by *Aut Wiedersahen*,
Pet. The last of the repeats of
the comedy series, about a
gang of north of England
bricks working in Germany.
- 11.00 Film: *The Car* (1978) starring
James Brown. Thriller about a
demon, driverless, car that
goes on an orgy of
destruction. Directed by Elliott
Silverstein.
- 12.45 Magnum joins forces with a
gang of thugs who are in the
search for a young girl
missing from home.
- 1.40 Night Thoughts.

Elaine Stritch and Maris Goring: on ITV, 9.30 pm. And (right) Roy
Plomley and David Steel: on Radio 4, at 6.25 pm

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 3.10.
- 3.10 Film: *Bachelor Mother* (1938)
starring Ginger Rogers and
David Niven. Romantic
comedy with Miss Rogers
playing the part of a
Parish, a shop girl who is
mistaken for the mother of an
abandoned baby she finds
outside an orphanage.
Directed by Garson Kanin.
- 4.30 Film: *Man's Favourite Sport?*
(1984) starring Rock Hudson
and Paula Prentiss. Comedy
about a fishing-tackle
salesman and a respected
author on the subject who, in
reality, has never fished in his
life. Directed by Howard
Hawks.
- 6.25 The Day the Universe
Changed. Part seven of
James Burke's series on
events that changed man's
view of previously held beliefs
examines the development of
medical treatment in the 19th
century (r).
- 7.15 News with Sport. With Moira
Stuart. Weather.
- 7.30 Wagner's Ring. An
introduction to the first of four
Saturday evening
transmissions of Wagner's
cycle of musical dramas,
beginning tonight with *Das
Rheingold* (r).
- 7.50 *Das Rheingold*. The epic
prologue to the Ring cycle,
setting the scene for the three
works following. Alberich
(Hermann Becht), the Nibelung
Dwarf, steals the precious
Rhine gold from the Rhine
maidens and crafts it into a
magic ring which becomes the
symbol of world domination,
thus beginning a violent
struggle for its possession.
Recorded in Wagner's own
theatre under the artistic
supervision of the composer's
grandson, Wolfgang. The
Bayreuth Festival Chorus and
Orchestra are conducted by
Piero Bondini. (Broadcast
simultaneously with Radio 3)
(r).
- 10.15 Film: *Bad Company* (1972)
starring Jeff Bridges and Barry
Brown. The tale of two young
men who, in order to escape
conscription into the American
Civil War, decide to move west
to seek fame and fortune.
Unfortunately, they meet a
gang of youthful outlaws and
thus begins their descent into
a life of lawlessness. Directed
by Robert Benton.
- 11.45 *Robert Benton*. Highlights of
this afternoon's *Midweek*
Sevens. Ends at 12.40.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 *Chips Come* (r).
1.30 *Enthusiast*. A portrait of
Lindy Wright, a potter with a
fascination for pottery made in
the style of the eighteenth-
century potters (r).
- 1.55 Film: *Much Too Shy* (1942),
starring George Formby and
Kathleen Harrison. Comedy
about a hapless handyman
who also doubles as an artist.
Directed by Marcel Varnel.
- 3.40 Film: *Bravo My Darling* (1942)
starring Dennis O'Keefe
as the man who is set to inherit
his uncle's fortune but, under
the terms of the will, he has
to spend a million dollars before
his thirtieth birthday. Directed
by Allan Dwan.
- 5.05 *Brookside*. (r) (Oracle).
- 6.00 The Max Headroom Show.
Rock videos.
- 6.30 No Problem Comedy series
about a black family living in
Willesden.
- 7.00 News summary and weather
followed by 7 Days. Rod
Robertson of the NCLC talks
about the partisan politics
arguments raised in the
organization. Dr Ellen Grant
discusses her book, *The Bitter
Pill* and there is a film report
on the Nicolas's, Cypriotes who
have taken sanctuary in a
King's Cross church in order
to avoid deportation.
- 7.30 *Lakeland Rock*. Chris
Borlington and 54-year-old Bill
Peacock climb Eagle Front,
first scaled by Peacock in
1940.
- 8.15 *Wilderness Years*. Part four
covers the period in 1934
when Churchill's energies
were devoted to expose to
corruption in Parliament (r).
- 9.15 *Twenty Twenty Vision*:
divided Britain. The third
and final programme in the series
examines some deeply
alienated attitudes among
Britain's youth.
- 10.00 *Hill Street Blues*. Coffey,
posing as a male prostitute,
has, reluctantly, to arrest one
of the staff of his old school.
- 10.55 *The Late Show*. James with
guests Robert Maxwell and
Ludovic Kennedy.
- 11.40 *Naked City*. A nobody
decides to become a
somebody and causes chaos
when he switches the price
tags on products at the
supermarkets during his work.
Starring Mickey Rooney.
- 12.40 The Pagan Hour.
Antipodean humour (r).
- 1.05 Closedown.

BBC 1

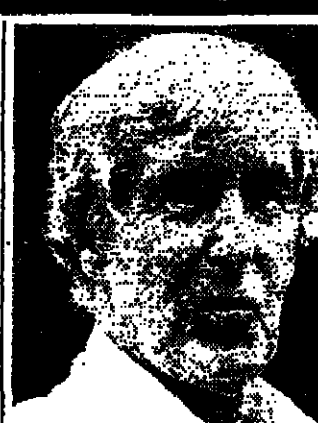
- 6.45 Open University. Until 8.50.
8.55 Play School, presented by Ian
Lauchlan and Jane Hardy. 9.15
Superbook. Biblical
adventures for children. 9.30
This is the Day. A service of
prayer and fellowship from a
viewer's home in Salford.
- 10.00 Asian Magazine. 10.30 Use
Your Head. Part six: Creative
Mind Patterns (r). 10.55 Greek
Language and People.
Understanding Greek
timetables (r). 11.20 Letting
Go. Part two of a series for
parents and teenagers (r).
11.45 The Learning Machine.
Why is so much educational
software so lousy? (r).
- 12.10 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden.
Geoffrey Smith with advice on
the care of Mother-in-law's
tongue, striped grass,
geraniums and the flagella
plant (r). 12.35 Farming. 12.58
Weather.
- 1.00 News headlines. 1.05 Italy
Welcomes the Princesses.
Highlights of the second week
of the Prince and Princess of
Wales's visit to Italy. 1.30
World of Wildlife. The willows
of the Somerset Levels (r).
2.00 Eastenders. A
compilation of the week's
episodes (Cee-fax).
- 3.00 Film: *In Which We Serve*
(1942) starring Noel Coward,
John Mills and Celia Johnson.
A tribute to the Royal Navy's
heroes of the Second World
War, with the exploits of the
ship HMS Torrin based on
those of the destroyer
captained by the SEAT 7 motor
factory in Barcelona; and also
Covey to catch up on the
latest developments in four-
wheel drive technology. Frank
Page has the best of the
second-hand car buys (r).
- 5.20 It Ain't Half Hot Mum.
Bombardier Beaumont
decides to stage an aquatic
Busby Berkeley-type
entertainment for the troops (r)
(Cee-fax).
- 5.50 Antiques Roadshow,
introduced by Hugh Scully
from Sunderland (Cee-fax).
- 6.30 News with Moira Stuart.
Weather.
- 6.40 Praise Be! A new series of
popular hymns, presented by
Thora Hird (Cee-fax).
- 7.15 *Sherry*. Timothy dabbles in the
antiques trade in tonight's
episode. What will mother
say? (Cee-fax).
- 7.45 *Juliet Bravo*. Inspector
Longton tries to relieve the
situation after DCI Parrin
upsets an important witness in
a knife attack case (r) (Cee-fax).
- 8.35 *Westward*. The Final and the
specialist subject are -
the British Raj, 1859 to 1948:
history of the Labour Party
since 1945; the works of John
L. Carrand the English Civil
War, 1642 to 1647.
- 9.10 News and weather.
- 9.25 *Ther's Life*. Consumer affairs.
The last programme of the series
includes guest Steve Taylor.
- 10.45 The Past Afoot. Part one of
a series on historic ships and
maritime museums in England
(r).
- 11.10 A Family Band. Roy Castle
introduces the Cummings
family from London (r).
- 11.40 The Night. Dr Lionel
Wilson talks to Patrick Moore
about moon rills.
- 12.00 Weather.

TV-am

- 6.55 Good Morning Britain,
presented by David Frost,
beginning with a Thought for
Sunday: 7.00 Rub-a-Dub (r);
8.00 Are You Awake Yet?
8.30 News; 8.40 a review of
the newspapers; 9.00 the
David Frost interview.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Porly
Pig. Cartoons. 9.45 Speedy
and Daffy. Cartoon.
- 10.00 Morning Worship from
Queen's Cross Church,
Aberdeen. 11.00 Getting On.
Magazine programme for the
older viewer. This week's
edition, celebrating VE Day,
includes numbers of guests
who were affected by the war
and the victory celebrations.
11.30 Breakthrough. Leisure
magazine programme for the
deaf and hard-of-hearing.
- 12.00 Weekend World. What will the
results of the Bonn summit
mean for the world's faltering
economy? Brian Walden
investigates. 1.00 Police 5.
Shaw Taylor with more clues
to unlock crimes in the
London area.
- 1.15 The Big Match. Highlights
from two of yesterday's First
Division games.
- 2.00 A Full Life. Jill Cochrane talks
to the celebrated composer,
Sir Michael Tippett.
- 2.30 London news headlines
followed by *Film Two for the
Road* (1967) starring Audrey
Hepburn and Albert Finney. A
bittersweet comedy that
analyzes a 12 year marriage
while the couple are driving to
the South of France. Directed
by Stanley Donen.
- 4.30 *Travellers by Night*. Drama
serial about a redundant circus
elephant and the young people
who take her under their wing
(Oracle).
- 5.00 Now You See It. General
knowledge game presented by
Jack McLaughlin.
- 5.30 Operation Nestegg. A
documentary about the
liberation of the Channel
Islands after five years of Nazi
occupation.
- 6.00 The Prince and Princess of
Wales in Italy. Highlights of
the royal couple's second
week in Italy.
- 6.30 News.
- 6.40 Highway. Sir Harry Secombe
is in Turin where among the
people he meets are actress
Barbara Jefford and the opera
singer, Benjamin Luxon.
- 7.15 The Practice. More medical
dramas from the modern
health centre in the north of
England (Oracle).
- 7.45 A Royal Celebration... Forty
Years of Peace. A gala variety
concert, in the presence of
Princess Anne, from the
Palace Theatre, London.
Among those appearing
are: the Royal Ballet, the
Hinge and Bracket, Frankie
Howerd, Evelyn Laye, Dennis
Lotis, Dame Vera Lynn, Cliff
Richard, Anne Shelton, Arthur
English, Harry Secombe and
Marli Webb.
- 9.00 News.
- 9.15 A Royal Celebration... Forty
Years of Peace continued.
- 10.30 One Summer. Serial about two
Liverpool youths who decamp
to rural Wales (r) (Oracle).
- 11.30 London news headlines
followed by *The Nightmares
of Cosseline*. A documentary
about eight Americans who
became hooked on the lethal
'snow'.
- 12.00 Weather.

Sir Michael Tippett: on ITV at 2.00 pm. And (right) Sir John Barbirolli, on
Radio 4 at 5.05 pm

BBC 2

- 6.50 Open University. Until 1.55.
1.55 Sunday Grandstand,
introduced by Desmond
Lynam. At 2.30 there is
coverage of the San Marino
Grand Prix, where the
commentators are Murray
Walker and James Hunt;
approximately 3.30 the action
switches to Ice Hockey and
the Helsinki League Play-
Offs Final at Wembley where
Alan Weeks is at the
microphones; at 5.00 there are
highlights from yesterday's
Sik Cut Rugby League
Challenge Cup Final between
Hull and Wigan.
- 6.50 News Review with Moira
Stuart. Weather.
- 7.15 *Stuart Burrows Sings*. The
first of a new series featuring
the Welsh tenor singing
popular songs, ballads and
operatic arias. His first guest is
the soprano, Mary Sall.
McLaughlin. The BBC Welsh
Symphony Orchestra, led by
Barry Hesketh, is conducted by
Robin Stapleton. The
accompanist is John
Constable (piano).
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- 11.30 London news headlines
followed by *The Nightmares
of Cosseline*. A documentary
about eight Americans who
became hooked on the lethal
'snow'.
- 12.00 Weather.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 Irish Angle investigates a
national pastime of Ireland -
the hurler.
- 1.30 Tennis That Counts. (r).
- 2.00 A Question of Economics.
The second of a two-part
investigation into the pros and
cons of privatization.
- 2.35 Karl Böhm. A documentary
profile of the late Austrian
conductor.
- 3.15 Opera on Four. Elektra, by
Richard Strauss. A film version
of the one-act work, directed
by the controversial Gott
Friedrich who sets the opera in
a baroque, ruined castle.
Leonie Rysanek sings the title
role with Astrid Varnal her
mother, Klytemnestra and
Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau her
brother, Orestes. The Vienna
Philharmonic Orchestra is
conducted by Karl Böhm.
- 5.30 News summary and weather
followed by *The Business
Programme*. Sir Clive Sinclair
talks about the problems
facing his electronics and
video company. Sir Colin
Chapman investigates
Britain's smaller independent
airlines: claim that British
Airways is using unfair tactics
to stifle competition.
- 6.15 Athletics: The Old English
Cyder Series. Jim Rosehal
introduces the first of three
City Centre Road Races in
which the athletes are running
for £40,000 in prize money.
The commentators at today's
race are Alan Parry, Ron Hill
and Peter Matthews.
- 7.15 A Thousand Million Million
Ants. A documentary about
the world of the ant.
- 8.15 Mapp and Lucia. Episode four
and with Lucia and Georgie
firmly ensconced in Tilling.
Mapp moves back to her old
home.
- 9.15 Guitarral! The final programme
of Julian Bream's series on the
history of the Spanish guitar
includes a performance of
Joaquin Rodrigo's *Concierto
de Aranjuez*.
- 9.50 Opinions. Doris Lessing
argues that children,
especially working class
children, are made to hate
literature by an obsessive
literary elite who have captured
our schools and universities.
- 10.20 Film: *Encore* (1951). Three
more Somerset Maugham
stories beginning with *The Ant
and the Grasshopper*, starring
Lionel Barrymore, the
Cruise, starring Kay Walsh;
and *Gigolo and Gigolette*, with
Glynis Johns. The directors
are Harold French, Pat
Jackson and Anthony
Palin.
- 12.00 Closedown.

Marie McLaughlin, Stuart
Burrows: BBC 2, 7.15 pm.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/530m; Radio 3: 121.6kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 97.3; LBC 152.9kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 649.2kHz/483m.

Radio 4

- On long wave. 1. Also stereo VHF.
5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing:
Weather, 6.10 Today's Papers. 6.30
Prayer for the Day. 6.55 Weather.
7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15
On Farm. 7.45 In
Perspective. 7.50 Down to Earth.
7.55 Weather. Travel.
- 8.00 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15
Sport on 4. 8.45 Yesterday in
Parliament. 8.57 Weather. Travel.
- 9.00 News.
- 9.05 Forecast. Holiday news and
advice.
- 9.50 News Stand. Ian Hailop reviews
the weekly magazines.
- 10.05 The Week in Westminster. With
Peter Kelner, Political Editor of
The New Statesman.
- 10.30 Pick of the Week TV and radio
reviews, with John Carmichael.
11.30 From Our Own Correspondent.
BBC Correspondents talk about
the countries they work in.
- 12.00 News. Midweek. Consumer
affairs, with Louise Botting.
- 12.27 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue (new
series). Lytton and the
panel game played for laughs.
With Tim Brooke-Taylor, William
Royle, Richard Briers, and
Michael Peck. 1.55 Shipping
Forecast.
- 2.00 News. Three from Wales. Three
short plays: 'Finesse' by Robert
Patterson, 'Runaway Pigeon' by
Margaret Pangloss. 'A First Day'
by Michael R. Francis. These are
three of the winning plays in last
year's competition organized by
the BBC and the Welsh Arts
Council.
- 3.00 News. Instant
Sunshine... Reasonably
Together Again with guests
Humphrey Lyttelton and his
band.
- 3.30 Trail by Headlines. Crime reporter
Percy Headline calls the Bodkin
Adams murder case of 1955.
Those taking part include Lord
Davies, Sir Edward Pickering and
Michael Foot, MP.
- 4.15 Entertainers. With this year's
entrants in the Radio 4
competition for the most
entertaining small business in
Britain.
- 4.45 Letter from a Rugby Club (new
series). John Morgan reflects on
the humble clubs in the Forest of
Dean.
- 5.00 Wildlife. Listeners' questions.
5.25 Week Ending. Satirical review of
the week's news. 5.50 Shipping
Forecast. 5.55 Weather. Travel.
6.00 News. Sports Round-up.
6.25 The castaway by David Steel, MP.

- 7.05 Stop the Week with Robert
Nicholas. A song from Jeremy
Nicholas.
- 7.45 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker
with records.
- 8.30 *Shogun*. Christopher Reeve. *'Bible
Spirit'* by Noel Coward, with Paul
Edmondson, Julia McKenzie, Anna
Massey and Peggy Mount (as
Helen of Troy) (r). 8.58
Weather.
- 10.00 News.
- 10.15 Evening Service. 1.00
News.
- 10.30 *Shogun*. Christopher Reeve. *'Bible
Spirit'* by Noel Coward, with Paul
Edmondson, Julia McKenzie, Anna
Massey and Peggy Mount (as
Helen of Troy) (r). 8.58
Weather.
- 11.00 News. Science now with Clive Cookson.
11.30 In Other Words... The Bodgers.
Comedy with John Cocherly.
12.00 News. Weather. 12.30 Shipping.
VHF (available in England and
Scotland) only above except:
5.55-6.00 am Weather. Travel.
1.55-2.00 pm Programme News.
5.55-5.55 Programme News.

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 News.
- 7.45 *Shogun*. Christopher Reeve. *'Bible
Spirit'* by Noel Coward, with Paul
Edmondson, Julia McKenzie, Anna
Massey and Peggy Mount (as
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Scotland) only above except:
5.55-6.00 am Weather. Travel.
1.55-2.00 pm Programme News.
5.55-5.55 Programme News.

- 4.30 Ravel: *Madrigal* Quartet play the
Slovak Quartet in F.
- 5.00 *Record Review*: presented by Peter Clayton.
Critics' Forum with Michael
Billington, Christopher Reeve, J
Lambert and Gillian Telford.
Topics include: The Cotton Club,
the new film by Francis Ford
Coppola and The Oxford
Companion to English Literature.
Also, The Lost Hero, on TV and
Alan Coward's *Calcutta*, at
Chichester.
- 6.35 Music for the Iron Voice: Luigi
Ferdinando Tagliavini (organ)
plays works by Tiedel (including
Toccata No 4 & 5; Durezza e
legatura; Erbach (including
Toccata prima ad accordi toni);
and Giuseppe Gabrieli (including
Toccata del secondo tono).
- 7.05 Send for Menahem: Graham
Farrar talks to Ralph Manheim,
the American-born translator of
Gunter Grass's *The Tin Drum*,
Peter Handke, the Brothers
Grimm, Celina, Brecht and the
letters of Proust and Freud.
- 7.30 Corelli: Violin Sonata in C Op 5
No 8 (Kirkpatrick/Kohnen).
- 7.45 *The Ring*. Wagner's opera cycle.
The 1982 Bayreuth productions,
beginning with *The Rheingold*.
Pierre Boulez conducts the
Festival forces, with soloists
McIntyre, Egil, Jerusalem,
Zakari, Saintrain, Hulner, Becht
and Parnassus, Schwager, Roppel,
Winkler, Sharp, Gramenz,
Schmidt, Sung in German.
- 10.15 *Eder Struyck*: part one.
Debra's singing Concerto, G
minor Op 10. 10.30 *Struyck's String
Quartet* No 3: Kurtz's Twelve
Microclimates (Homage to a Melody
Andrag). Interval ending at 11.10.
Then, at 11.20, Schubert's
Quartet in A minor D904.
News. 12.00 Closedown.

Radio 2

- News on the hour until 1.00 pm, then 3.0,
and from 6.0 (except 6.15 pm and 8.00).
2.45 News. 3.00 World News. 3.15
Ford's 6.00 George Fergusson. 8.05
David Jacobs. 11.00 Sounds of the
60s. 11.10 *Album Tracks*. 11.20
Sports Desk. 12.30 *Album Tracks*. 1.00
Gold Music Show. 1.00 The News
Headlines. 1.30 Sport on 2. Includes
Rugby League (Hull v Wigan). 5.00 Talk
on 2 (National Folk Festival 1985 in
Sutton Bonington). 7.00 Jump 7.30
Cricket Scoreboard. Stanley Black
conducts 'Mainly from the Movies'.
8.45-9.00 Styles of humour in British film
comedy. 9.30 *Big Band Special*. 11.00
Sports Desk. 11.10 *Album Tracks*. 11.20
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Sports Desk. 11.10 *Album Tracks*. 11

Democrat reverse on aid to Contras

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

Congress looks ready to approve giving non-military aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. The mood in Capitol Hill has changed abruptly with the visit of President Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan president, to Moscow.

Two Democratic resolutions have been drawn up in the Senate, both advocating "humanitarian" aid of \$14 million this year. Similar resolutions are being prepared by Democrats in the House of Representatives, which last week defeated an identical proposal, inflicting an embarrassing defeat on President Reagan.

The economic aid agreement reached between Moscow and Managua early this week has caused widespread offence in Capitol Hill. Many liberal Democrats, including Mr Tip O'Neill, the House Speaker, now advocate immediate non-military aid for the Contras.

Mr O'Neill has been instrumental in recent days in urging leading Democrats to prepare proposals. He enthusiastically supports the new trade embargo against Nicaragua.

It is a remarkable turnaround. Many Democrats who opposed the president in last week's critical vote said they never intended the Contras to be completely abandoned by Washington.

America effectively created the guerrilla army with \$80 million of aid between 1981 and 1984 and there is a strong sense that Congress now owes a great responsibility to its survival or, at least, to its orderly disbandment.

Although the aim is to help the guerrillas continue their fight, parts of the money would probably be available for those who wanted to give up and be re-located, probably in Honduras.

With the tide apparently turning decisively in Capitol Hill, President Reagan can be expected to attempt to persuade leading Democrats to define "humanitarian" aid broadly enough to include such items as lorries, petrol, back-packs and boots.

Allies keep distance, Cubans pull out, page 5

Monumental tribute to the Tommy



A fibreglass cast of the artillery memorial at the museum.

The sculptor who provided perhaps the most enduring image of the British Tommy, a somber, great-coated figure who seems to have stepped out of the trenches, is commemorated at the Imperial War Museum, south London, with a centenary exhibition of his work (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Charles Sargeant Jagger was born near Sheffield in 1885.

wounded three times and gassed twice in the First World War and died in 1934 at the age of 48 from heart attack caused by his wounds and overwork.

The exhibition, which opened on Wednesday, lasts until September 29. It is intended to rescue Jagger's name from obscurity and bring together sculptures from all periods of his career.



Jagger at work in 1925 on the Royal Artillery Memorial (right) at Hyde Park Corner.

Summit backs US stance in arms talks

Continued from page 1

year, though last night France was still objecting to both the date and planned inclusion of agriculture, believing it threatened the Common Agricultural Policy.

Confidence in the continuance of the world economic recovery, noting increased agreement on national economic policies but outlining a three-point plan to reduce economic imbalances.

Support for the international financial framework, with further discussion of improvements to be concluded by finance ministers in Tokyo next month.

Continuation of discussions at the London summit last year on environmental pollution.

Reaffirmation of the "case by case" approach to the management of Latin American debt problems.

A response to a new French proposal to increase aid to famine-stricken Africa and a Canadian proposal for a "third window" for loans to certain developing countries.

Warsaw expels envoys after Solidarity march

Continued from page one

Nowa Huta which was dispersed relatively peacefully by police.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, who was scheduled to visit Warsaw today, has decided to postpone his trip because of Polish displeasure about his plans to meet Solidarity advisers.

The postponement also raises doubts about a planned trip here by the Irish Foreign Minister and other Western officials. Polish sensitivity to meetings with Solidarity was particularly inflamed by Sir Geoffrey Howe's talks in Warsaw last month.

WASHINGTON: The US has vigorously protested to Poland about the brief detention of two American diplomats and said that the police pushed, stuck and kicked on the envoys (Moshin Ali writes).

The State Department rejected the "ludicrous allegations".

Letter from Athens Voters caught in war of promises

Of all the perks and promises lavished on Greek voters as the campaign for next month's elections gets under way, one in particular caused a sensation: the abolition of the purchase tax on cars.

Scratch a Greek to discover a car enthusiast. With the cheapest car at more than £4,000, however, only one in every 100 Greeks can afford one. Yet at least 50 more would love to own a car.

Purchase tax adds one half to the price. If the tax goes, European cars will come within the range of the Greek-in-the-street.

When the conservative opposition leader, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, made his promise during a rally in central Greece, he tried to kill two birds with one stone: imported cars, he reassured the crowd, would have to abide by West Germany's strict anti-pollution specifications.

The effect was galvanizing. Car dealers reported an instant sales slump. Most orders were cancelled. "I might as well close shop and go home until the elections," said a salesman who complained that only two clients had called in after the Mitsotakis speech, and then only to claim their cash deposits.

"Sheer demagoguery," the socialist Government snapped. It rejected Mr Mitsotakis' claim that a 10p increase in the price of a gallon of petrol would make up for lost budget revenue. "This would cost over £350 million a year, and to retrieve it the price of petrol would have to go up by 62p, a two-fifths increase."

The socialists were clearly annoyed. Too many of their 1981 campaign promises remain unfulfilled. So their leadership prefers to fight the campaign on ideological grounds.

"The next election will be a confrontation between two different worlds," said Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, at a huge rally in Crete, on the same day that Mr Mitsotakis was speaking of car tax. "It will be the light of the sun against the forces of darkness and subservience."

Demagoguery has been part of the Greek electoral game for time immemorial. It has hardly gained in subtlety since the 1920s who promised the villagers a bridge, only to be told the village had no river. "We shall give you a river too," he promised.

The socialists, having the advantage of power, are able at least to set their promises in motion during this campaign. The avalanche of Government perks to voters has been so generous that the leader of the Communist Party Mr Harilaos Trikoupi exclaimed: "I wish there were elections every month."

The latest boons include the writing off of housing loans granted to Greek refugees from Asia Minor in 1923, and the lifting of tight price controls on the condition that merchants and manufacturers freeze them for two months.

Earlier vast sums were earmarked "to change the face of Athens", eliminate pot-holes, build new parks and road by-passes, grant rent allowances to elderly citizens, and offer free dance and aerobic lessons to teenagers who are still under the spell of the *Flamenco* television series.

At the same time the salaries of priests were equated to those of civil servants, duty-free privileges were given to returning expatriate Greeks, and the debts of farm co-operatives were frozen.

These were over and above huge inducements such as hefty pension increases, the release from jail of all debtors to the state, housing loans for all without collateral, and higher salaries to the army. More has been done in the past two months in this context than in the past four years.

"All this borders on the obscene," said one seasoned right-wing politician who, for reasons of age, is being dropped from the list of candidates that the party leaders are now compiling. "Voc to whoever takes over. He will feel more like a bankruptcy receiver than a prime minister."

Mario Modiano

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron attends the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association annual conference, Metropole and Warwick Hotel, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 12.15.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,722

ACROSS
1. Often does badly, but gets decorated (9)
2. Like a little house here? (5)
3. A reason for ill-feeling yet again (7)
4. Transport as is right and fitting by river (7)
5. A poet, though unfamiliar as yet (5)
6. Tears of the inexperienced person one criticizes (9)
7. He may stop playing (8)
8. Pound note remains (4)
9. Leaves many a bird (4)
10. Act in a less restrained way and cause confusion (8)
11. The kind of day Zinoviy might have written off (5-6)
12. Old people need one nice break (5)
13. Slight scrap in the queue (7)
14. Telephone about the duck - dry and going bad (7)
15. In speech, canvass support (5)
16. Inset paragraph or it has a divisive effect (9)

DOWN
1. A carrier going from one bank to another (5-4)
2. Roman dictator given total American backing (5)
3. Take work modelling, though it's not in agreement (8)
4. Sever, a quarter being superfluous (8)
5. Plain-spoken guide (6)
6. A famous physicist - and a politician before (6)
7. Awfully curt card or knave perhaps (5-4)
8. Hair in distressing condition (9)
9. They are in charge of wards (5)
10. "The evening star, Love's..." (Milton) (9)
11. Sad outcome of rent reduction (8)
12. Get up late (8)
13. A story told in parts of Israel maybe (6)
14. Strain to find way about the ship (6)
15. General carrying the sovereign's weapon (5)
16. Are no longer first (5)

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 34

New exhibitions

The Arts Council Collection: 42 pieces of Post-war British Art: E M Flint Gallery, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall: Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 (ends June 8).

The Darling Buds of May: Floral and Garden Paintings: The Cross Tree Gallery, Filkins, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, 7.30.

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CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 34

Anniversaries

TODAY
Birth: William Prescott, historian (*History of the Conquest of Mexico*), Salem, Massachusetts, 1796; Salomon Henry Huxley, scientist, Ealing, Middlesex, 1825; Sir Archibald McIndoe, plastic surgeon, Dundee, New Zealand, 1900.

TOMORROW
Birth: Søren Kierkegaard, philosopher, Copenhagen, 1813; Karl Marx, "Trier, Germany, 1818; Henryk Sienkiewicz, novelist, author of *Quo Vadis?*, Nobel laureate 1905; Wladimir Lenin, Bolshevik, St Petersburg, 1870; August von Hoffmann, chemist, Berlin, 1839; Ludwig Erhard, Chancellor of the German Republic 1963-66, 1977.

Gardens open

TODAY AND TOMORROW
Dover Maritime House, Hobson, SE of Plymouth: from 10.30 to 5.30 tomorrow; 10 to 5 today. The British Watermark, London: from 10.30 to 5.30 tomorrow; 10 to 5 today. The British Watermark, London: from 10.30 to 5.30 tomorrow; 10 to 5 today.

Licence change

Pink driving licences will be issued in Britain from next year, in place of the present green ones, as part of an effort to make EEC countries' licences look more similar. "It is purely a cosmetic exercise," the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea said.

The pink licences will be issued to newly qualified drivers or people with a replacement only. Present licences remain valid, and provisional licences will be unchanged.

£250,000 bond

The winning number of this month's £250,000 Premium Bond prize is 835 61596. The winner lives in the West Midlands.

SALES OF Premium Bonds reached £206.7 million last year - the highest amount ever, Mr Ian Stewart, the Treasury Economic Secretary, disclosed in a Commons written reply yesterday.

ENIGMA

The sum of the first odd digit and the last odd digit in the solution is one more than the number formed by the two remaining odd digits. When you have solved Enigma, telephone the following number giving your solution FIRST, then your name, address and telephone number and your version of the Enigma pass sentence. 01-482 2424.

In the garden

The frost of 10 degrees on April 25 did much damage to tender new shoots of shrubs and trees and killed the flowers on magnolias, rhododendrons and azaleas in many gardens.

Pick off these frozen flowers as if left they may rot and damage the plants.

Now some French and runner beans in peat pots or boxes under glass in the next week or 10 days.

The Papers

The Sun, commenting on the shire vote, says: "It's a three-horse race. The county council election results are like a breath of fresh air. They prove that there is now a real third force in British politics: the Liberal-SDP Alliance."

The Daily Express, on the same subject, says: "The SDP-Liberal Alliance is fully entitled to exult at the county council election results. It had done supremely well. The Tories have done extremely badly. And Labour can take scant consolation."

Weather forecast

A cloudy NW airstream covers most of the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London: SE central, S, NW central, N. Foggy, mainly dry, but some sunny intervals. Developing. Wind NW light, max temp 12C (54F).

SE England, Wales, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy with rain later. Wind NW moderate, max temp 13C (55F).

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4 - 10 May, 1985

Acting out a comic tradition

There is more to Mr Punch than meets the eye. His origins lie in an old form of Italian street theatre, celebrated this month in Brighton. Peter Waymark meets the heirs to the Commedia dell'Arte

The Sussex coast in 1985 and the market squares of Renaissance Italy may be far removed in time and place but not, over the next three weeks, in spirit. The theme of this year's Brighton Festival - Britain's largest apart from Edinburgh - is the Commedia dell'Arte.

Why should something essentially Italian be celebrated in an essentially English setting, the town of the Prince Regent and seaside holidays? The connection is more logical than it might seem.

Commedia dell'Arte flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries and was a travelling street theatre. There was no script: the actors improvised around basic plots or scenarios. The show depended less on dialogue than on mime and gesture. It was vigorous, often bawdy, always spontaneous.

The usual story was of two lovers who are finally united after thwarting attempts by their elders to marry them off to someone else. They are helped and encouraged by a stock repertory of comic servants, among them Arlecchino, Pedrolino and Pulcinella. Note the names: they will reappear.

In time the Commedia troupes moved out of Italy and toured the towns of France and England. In 1575, as depicted in a contemporary painting, a company performed in the open air at Kenilworth Castle before Queen Elizabeth.

English troupes took elements of the Commedia and adapted them. The story of thwarted lovers remained but Arlecchino, the sly servant, became Harlequin, the romantic lead, and Columbine, the serving maid, was transformed into Columbine, his loved one.

The harlequinade, with Anglicized versions of the other Commedia characters, developed during the 18th century. The outstanding English Harlequin was John Rich, actor-manager and consummate mimic, and it is Rich who forms the link between Commedia and the Christmas show we know today as pantomime.

For a while the terms harlequinade and pantomime were virtually interchangeable.

Then, during the 19th century, came the introduction of a separate fairy story and the harlequinade was gradually relegated to an epilogue.

The harlequinade itself changed, with the comic business taking over from the romance. Another character displaced Harlequin as the focus of attention. In the Commedia he had been Pedrolino, a valet. In France he became known as Pierrot, and the name was happily adopted in England. The English pierrot came to mean two things.

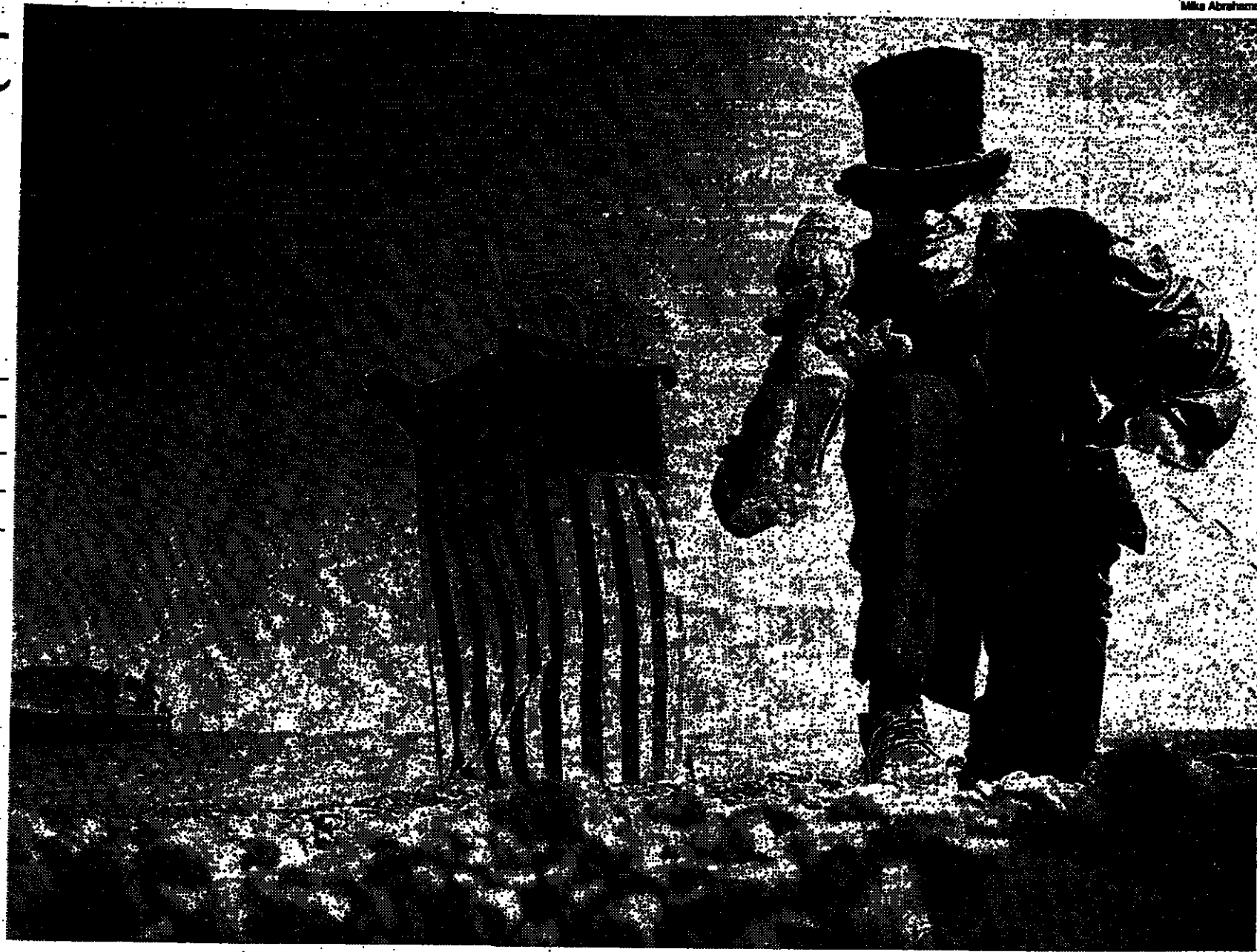
One was the general concept of clown. Joseph Grimaldi, the most famous of clowns, was a leading performer in the early form of pantomime and thus related directly to the Commedia tradition. The clown character later split into the white-faced, authoritarian figure in the conical hat and the rolicking red-nosed master of mayhem: straight man and fool.

In its other form, the pierrot, in his floppy white suit, ruff and dunce's hat spawned that popular seaside show, the concert party. From the 1890s every resort had one, giving shows from the beach or pier.

One more Commedia character needs to be discussed. Pulcinella, another of the comic servants, became in England Punchinello and then, abbreviated to Punch, the hump-backed anti-hero of that most durable of puppet entertainments, the Punch and Judy show.

There is a reference to an Italian puppet play, "the best I ever saw", in Samuel Pepys's diary. It took place in the piazza at Covent Garden in May 1662. Every year the date is celebrated as the "birthday" of Mr Punch by Punch and Judy men throughout the land.

Harlequinade, pantomime, pierrot, clown, Punch: all directly traceable to the Commedia dell'Arte. Nor is it fanciful to see the spirit of the Commedia in Chaplin's tramp, the joyous anarchy of the Marx Brothers, the great stand-up comics and, today on television, in the scurrilous puppetry of *Spitting Image*.



That's always been the way to do it

Every summer weekend Nick Hinrichsen, (left) social worker with East Sussex County Council, turns into Professor Theo C. Cupier, Punch and Judy man. It is tradition for Punch and Judy men to be called Professor. For Theo C. Cupier, read The Occupier.

His beats are Brighton beach and more often, the lawns by the Regency Pavilion where the young audience mixes with an older generation taking it easy in the deckchairs. "Some of my keenest supporters are OAPs," the Professor says. "It reminds them of their own childhoods."

Nick Hinrichsen's introduction to Punch and Judy came at the age of 15 when he was given a set by neighbours of the family. It had been in their possession since the 1920s: the puppet figures, the striped booth and a complete script.

He was soon in demand for children's parties, and later for rag weeks at Hatfield Polytechnic, where he studied social science. But it was not until he had left college and was asked to entertain a friend's young son on his birthday that Mr Punch finally took hold.

He polished his craft at country fairs, in East Anglia and the West Country, and moved to Brighton four years ago. He is a traditionalist: other practitioners may bring in Charles and Di or do a blue Punch and Judy for stag nights, but for Professor Cupier it is straight down the middle.

The decision to have this year's Brighton Festival opened by Mr Punch brought protests from a battered wives' organization and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Punch, on the face of it, is hardly a model husband or father.

Professor Cupier is happy to field the criticism. "Of course the baby is thrown out of the window and Judy is beaten, but I think the kids see it more as slapstick than as real cruelty. I certainly don't make it a glorification of violence."

"Punch and Judy has been called sexist and racist and all the rest of it but I look on Mr Punch as a lovable rogue. There's a bit of him in all of us."

Like him or not, Mr Punch is a survivor. During the 1960s and 1970s the number of Punch and Judy men attending the birthday celebration in Covent Garden dwindled to below single figures: now there are 30 to 40. On the appeal of the show, Professor Cupier has no doubts: "Punch and Judy has all the ingredients of good entertainment - it is fast, funny, full of incident and it involves the audience."

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A message from the clown around town

"In any hierarchy there are clown figures, playing the fool, challenging authority in a comical way and providing relief for those around them. The clown is an important person in society, almost, I would say, a social necessity."

At 27, Pierre Hollins (above) is one of the younger generation of professional clowns, aware of the long heritage of his craft but with very decided views on how it should be practised, now and in the future. "The clown," he says, "is the way one sees oneself in performance. It is a totally personal statement."

While studying biology at Plymouth Polytechnic he worked at an arts centre and became interested in acting. He gave up biology and enrolled for a degree in Performance Art at a college in north London. "I came to realize that the acting was almost entirely verbal, everyone was hung up on words. It was acting for radio."

Hollins decided to take the opposite route, learning mime and picking up the circus skills - juggling, acrobatics, unicycling. "I was interested in taking physical risks, keeping an audience involved because they are waiting for things to go wrong."

FESTIVAL FACTS

Commedia at the Brighton Festival Barry and Joan Grantham are giving a performance of *Harlequin Unmasked* (today) and a talk (May 24). Pierre Hollins is giving a Harlequin workshop for schools (May 24). Pierre Hollins is giving a course on mask making (today) and an illustrated lecture on Commedia dell'Arte masks (tomorrow). Professor Theo C. Cupier has a puppet workshop (May 18) and is performing traditional Punch and Judy shows (May 20, 21 and 24). All these events are at Brighton Museum, Church Street, which

What makes Harlequin a past master

"I have this character defect."

Barry Grantham (above) explains, "which means that I am unable to concentrate my mind on only one thing. I am an actor, a dancer and a comedian and the Commedia dell'Arte is the only dramatic form in which I can do all these things at once."

In a sense, his whole career - whether in ballet, mime, Shakespeare, film, musicals and cabaret - has been spent imbibing Commedia traditions. It started when he was 15 and his father played Pierrot in a stage play, leaving a fascination for mime which has endured and is at the core of his Commedia performances.

His formal training was in dance: his coach, as it happened, was also a celebrated Harlequin. He later left the ballet for musical comedy and variety, touring the halls with his wife, Joan.

He started taking the history of the Commedia seriously about eight years ago. There were some writings and illustrations to help; the rest had to be guesswork. The pierrot's roots were easily established but he also discovered that the Commedia actors used the same basic ballet positions.

The routines of the silent film comedians opened up another field of research. There is a Buster Keaton gag in which a woman is holding a tray. Buster takes a dive at her and apparently disappears. Barry Grantham unearthed a picture and description of exactly how it was done. Date: around 1800.

Even more exciting was the discovery of an engraving of 1714 which depicted the same technique of vaulting against the proscenium arch used more than 200 years later by Donald O'Connor in the film musical, *Singin' in the Rain*.

Gradually he was able to piece the techniques of the Commedia together. Crucial is the notion of body language. Since the actor's face was covered with a mask, or a half mask, the body had to do the work. Here was the essence of the art of mime.

Barry Grantham took his theories into the classroom and workshop. He was flattered to be invited to be Commedia instructor at the Teatro Municipale, Reggio Emilia, in Italy. And in the last six months, starting at the Edinburgh Festival, he has been giving a show, *Harlequin Unmasked*, in which he and his wife play all the Commedia characters.

Barry Grantham's hope is "to develop comedy, using the total body approach". He feels that the theatre generally is moving away from naturalism towards more stylized forms; and that it does so, the Commedia will be one of the main inspirations.

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Brighton Festival

CONCERTS

10 May O The Dome O 8pm £7.50, £5.50, £4.50
Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Brighton Festival Chorus, John Lill (piano), Cynthia Harman (soprano), Yuri Terebenin (conductor), Professor Suite 'Love for Time's Change', Paganini Concerto No. 3, Strauss 'Alexander Nevsky'

11 May O The Dome O 7.30pm £7.50, £5.50, £4.50
Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Dmitry Sitkovetsky (violin), Yuri Terebenin (conductor), Dvorak 'Cello Concerto', Tchaikovsky 'Violin Concerto', Smetana 'Povodni' (piano)

17 May O The Dome O 8pm £12.50, £8.50, £5.50
Philharmonia Orchestra, Philharmonia Chorus, Anne Evans (soprano), Anne Evans (soprano), Robert Lloyd (bass), Carlo Maria Giulini (conductor), Beethoven 'Missa Solenne'

18 May O The Dome O 8pm £7.50, £5.50, £4.50
Halle Orchestra, Brighton Festival Chorus (soprano, mezzo, tenor, bass), Sir Charles Groves (conductor), Handel Suite from 'Water Music', Delius 'On Hearing the First Chime of Spring', Elgar 'Enigma Variations'

20 May O St Peter's Church O 8pm £5.50, £4.50, £3.50
The King's Singers, programme to include new work by Andrew Stirling

26 May O The Dome O 8pm £10.50, £6.50, £4.50, £3.50
BBC Symphony Orchestra, Brighton Festival Chorus, Loris Maazel (conductor), Berlioz 'Symphonie Fantastique', Debussy 'La Mer', Ravel 'Daphnis et Chloe'

DANCE AND MIMIC

20-25 May O Theatre Royal O Even and matinee O £5.50, £3.50, £2.50
Lindsay Kemp Mime Company, described as one of the greatest theatrical sensations of our time, presents 'Mr Punch's Pantomime' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

THE GARDNER CENTRE

(Sussex University, Falmer)

8, 9, 10 May O 7.45pm O 11 May O 2.45pm & 8.15pm O £3.80, £2.75 and £1.75 concessions £2.50
ATC Artistic Theatre Company present 'Uta and The Clown'

17 May O 7.45pm O 8.15pm O £3.80, £2.75 concessions £2.50 and £1.75
Concert 'The greatest clown in the world' makes his only appearance in the U.K.

25 May O 8.15pm O £3.80, £2.75 concessions £2.50 and £1.75
The Fairs of London, Barry Smith Puppetry, John James (puppeteer), Mary Thomas (puppeteer), Peter Maxwell Davies 'Le Jongleur', Michael Finnissy 'Mr Punch', Schostakovich 'Pierrot Lunaire' (as concert)

INTERNATIONAL THEATRE SEASON

6, 8, 9, 10, 11 May O Salfia Benney Theatre O 7.45pm O £3.50, concessions £2
Theatre on a String, exciting and unconventional theatre group from Czechoslovakia in 'The Wandering by Bertold Brecht in a special adaptation'

14, 15 May O Salfia Benney Theatre O 7.45pm O £3.50, concessions £2
The Fairs of London, Barry Smith Puppetry, John James (puppeteer), Mary Thomas (puppeteer), Peter Maxwell Davies 'Le Jongleur', Michael Finnissy 'Mr Punch', Schostakovich 'Pierrot Lunaire' (as concert)

16, 17, 18, May O Salfia Benney Theatre O 7.45pm O £3.50, concessions £2
Sofia Benney Theatre 'Don Juan in the Underworld'

22, 23, 24, 25 May O Salfia Benney Theatre O 7.45pm O £3.50, concessions £2
Tag Theatre from Venice presents 'Il Pazzo Magliifico'

SOUTHERN SOUND SEASON OF CABARET AND POP

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THEATRE

20-25 May O Pavilion Theatre O 7.30pm O £4.50, concessions £3.50
A Evening with Gervase Gribble, who is making an exclusive visit to Brighton.

6-10 May O Pavilion Theatre O 7.30pm O £3.50, concessions £2.50
11 May O 2.45pm O
Black and White by Sandra Freeman. A play based on the life of the author's grandfather who was a porter at the theatre and under the stairs around the turn of the century.

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL

Camaraderie in the Caribbean

Michael Watkins has his fears
about cruises washed away
by a warm wave of friendliness



You've probably never taken a cold to Barbados. I mean, one of those streaming London Export Specials with distressing side-effects like impotence and scurf. Well, don't; that's my earnest advice. Stay put in Muswell Hill or wherever, keeping a respectful distance between your germs and 13 deg. N. Lat. and 59 deg. W. Long.

Barbados, British for 339 years until Independence Day in 1966, is Arcadia beneath ultramarine skies, rampant with hibiscus, frangipani and bougainvillea, the twilight hours alive with sounds of crickets and calypso. One is caressed by friendliness and warm seas, transported into another dimension by rum punch and exquisite seafood. Hummingbirds hover in shivering suspense, yellow-birds accept crumbs from your hand... and they are all a damn nuisance if you have a code in the head.

Thus, in a mood of exorbitant misanthropy, did I wait for my ship to come in. I do not usually enjoy cruises. I am not a cruise enthusiast. Cruises, in my experience, degenerate into a kind of Eating Olympics, packed with people you'd take pains to avoid, punctuated with bingo, uninformed talks on ports-of-call, mandatory jollity and a good deal of retching. The pre-embarkation blurb did not reassure me: *M/V Ocean Island* (ex *City of Athens*, ex *San Giorgio*) was built by Messrs. Catiari Riunini Dell'Adriatico di Trieste in 1956. Almost in the Dark Ages. Her stabilizers were Denny-Brown, which seemed more like it; but her maximum cruising speed was only 15 knots, which sounded typically Italian. Gross tonnage was 6,179 tons, and she carried six lifeboats - which didn't seem enough. As I read on, my spirits drooped below the emotional Plimsoll line.

But when, on Sunday, I saw the *Ocean Island* propping up the wharf not far from Bridge-town's Trafalgar Square, both my spleen and my health took a turn for the better. She was slim, elegant, spick-and-span, and I believe she had indeed been "totally rebuilt and refurbished in 1984".

My cabin was all that a cabin should be, the only discordant note being a card informing me that I had been allocated first dinner sitting at 6pm; but I reminded the Greek purser that we Continentals should stick together and couldn't possibly be expected to dine in the middle of the afternoon.

In the event, my dinner companions (at 8pm) included a Fulbright scholar who read law at Brasenose, a woman gynaecologist, a director of the Alabama State Council of the Arts and Humanities and a small baroque hermaphrodite. Conversation had an edge to it, the food and wine were excellent; and I felt that - provided one avoided "Keep Fit With Jane", "Shuffleboard With Doug", "Lions and Rotarians with Joe" and "More Family Fun With Sandra" - the chances of surviving seven days and 1,175 nautical miles seemed entirely possible.

If you are seriously considering a cruise, you may care to digest these bald observations: the *Ocean Island* was small - almost yacht-like - carrying 260 passengers, the majority of them *quint* Americans. There were several converts from the nicotine habit, each one glowing with apostolic piety, determined to make life hell for the unrepentant addicts. Far from gluttonous, they were "into" polysaturated fats to reduce their cholesterol. They were insatiably curious about facts, while remaining incurious about shades of form.

Many were marked with that North American innocence which is both disarming and corrupting. The men were patriotic, decent, redolent of after-shave - the sort I wouldn't at all mind my sister marrying. The women were full of homely common sense, wistfully exchanging knitting patterns and recipes for blueberry pie.

We were drawn together by the promise of cruising through the Grenadines, one of the most dramatically compelling island chains on earth - with a rare side-trip up Venezuela's Orinoco River.

So, we sailed at 9pm that Sunday evening, arriving 137 nautical miles later, at Tobago in the early morning. Robinson Crusoe's island, as it is known, economic ward of nearby Trinidad. I was once called a "honkey" (white pig) by a little boy as I stood at Scarborough's Fort George. His father clipped the child's car: "Wait for 'em Mummy, Onetime", he threatened. "Kids pick up such talk", he apologized, "from big-trouser men from the States who preach Black Power".

\$27,000 dollars. It took Angel until 1935 to locate the area when, so the tale goes, he crashed beside the highest falls in the world, 15 times higher than Niagara, living to tell of his adventures in Edgar Rice Burroughs's Tarzan locale. He didn't strike gold, but gave his name to the falls instead: which is far more character-building.

Flying for an hour, we saw nothing but angry cloud banks. Thrice the pilot approached the falls, to be rebuffed each time by the sort of turbulence in which it does not do to dwell on thoughts of breakfast. Mercifully, he desisted, landing instead on a jungle strip at Canaima where there are lesser falls and Indians eager to canoe one into a drenching. The waters of Canaima lagoon were a palette mixture of blood and Ribena. I went swimming, expecting to be dyed, yet emerged the same old shade of porridge.

Next day we spent at sea. It was as calm as minestrone; even so there was a bit of retching. There always is.

I watched a man, solid as a beefburger, trap-shooting. When he had finished he introduced himself: "Chuck Bunwarmer", he growled, holding out a paw the size and texture of a shovel. Dislocating several unimportant bones in my hand, he told me he liked cruising because you never heard of a cruise ship being hijacked. To my reply, he answered: "Is that so?", without listening to a word. If I'd



Black looks: Facing up to the present in St Lucia and Grenada

spouted chunks of Leviticus he'd have said, "Is that so?"

Thursday we visited Grenada and Palm Island (which is really Prune Island, renamed on grounds of delicacy). It was in Grenada that I heard the first midnight shots of revolution. The date was March 13, 1979 when prime minister Eric Gairy, whose knowledge of black magic and UFOs exceeded his grasp of administration, was toppled by the New Jewel Movement. Gairy went.

so too his MongOOSE Gang, equivalent to Papa Doc's Tonton Macoute. In a two-hour taxi drive I rediscovered Grenada, always a joy, especially the capital, St George's. It was hard to focus on invasion, Cuban troops, bloodshed, in this Gilbert and Sullivan setting.

But there you are: Grenada was the mouse that roared, and the US 2nd/17th Air Cavalry charged to the rescue, mounted on helicopters that flailed to earth like sycamore pods. There were machine-gun posts and sand-bagged emplacements, bronzed troops in combat jackets and a yawning sense of farce. "How is it?" I asked an American soldier at Little Sabre Helipoint. He pulled a face. "Hot and seckless", he replied.

Along the road to the heavenly crescent of Grande Anse Beach the writing on the wall decreed that "The Revolution Lives On". One or two intrepid tourists bought straw hats and Grenadian spices; but there weren't many about. I remember this beach echoing with steel bands and laughter; but the goose that laid the golden egg of tourism is a pretty sickly bird today.

Palm Island, on the other hand, rubs along under the benevolent dictatorship of John and Mary Caldwell. About 16

years ago John, a Texan, took a 99-year lease on the 110-acre island of mosquito-infested sand for something silly like a dollar a year. When I stayed with them, John possessed not one suit, nor a tie; his priorities were planting palm trees, slaughtering mosquitoes, looking after his paying guests without pampering them. I'd say he's done his share; the Grenadines have not been lessened by his caring touch.

St Mary's Church in Bequia hasn't suffered under Erasmus Farrel's stewardship. He was appointed sexton in 1917 and I found him stretching his gangling legs in the back pew beneath a corrugated tin roof. He had a black face, blue eyes, an Irish name and he hadn't noticed much change in 85 years. It is true that man cannot live by breadfruit alone, so breakfast Toasties have found their way on the shelves of Mas's Supermarket; but there's not a Samsonite briefcase or a Rolls-Royce showroom as far as the eye can see.

When all is said and done, Caribbean islands have developed in two distinct ways: some photocopied the Miami prototype, importing air conditioning, barbecues, folkloric entertainment, disco-dancing - while others took a different line, deciding in their wisdom that

nature had done a presentable job and that a prestressed concrete facelift would only gild the lily. For air conditioning they relied on cooling trade winds; folklore consisted of gentle manners; music was by courtesy of wind shredding through palm fronds.

The *Ocean Island* touched both these sub-cultures. St Vincent, the penultimate port, had black beaches, boisterous breezes, derelict sugar mills as reminders of dark satanic times when slaves were branded like cattle. Mesopotamia Valley was rich in bananas, every foot of soil cultivated in steep terraces. Buses had names: "Behold the Cornish", "Look Me", "Mushroom No.", botanical gardens grew *artocarpus incisa*, a sucker of the plant introduced by Captain Bligh of HMS *Bounty*. Whereas St Lucia, on the homeward run, had La Toc holiday complex and a million Germans combing the shops of Castries for Bratwurst sausages, like rampaging Visigoths.

'One day I went swimming with Claudette Colbert'

I shouldn't be hard on St Lucia, which also has Marigot Bay. It glorifies in the Pitons as well: two vertiginous, geological molars defying extraction. There I lunched off callaloo soup at Dasheene's, high above Soufriere, with a view that made the trip worthwhile in itself. I don't know how they fared in the neighbouring villages of Anse La Raye and Canaries where, when last I asked, they complained that the sea was running out of fish.

Then Sunday sneaked up again and we disembarked along with the empires at Barbados. I took a taxi up the west coast to St Peter parish to stay at Cobblers Cove, one of my favourite hotels in the West Indies. This coast falls into the Miami syndrome I alluded to: the east coast is another country, unnamed, dignified, with places such as Bathsheba and St John to dream about when the *Financial Times* Index falls to an all-time low. How Cobblers Cove detaches itself from the hurdy-gurdy, I cannot fathom: it just does, please take my word.

One day I went swimming with Claudette Colbert, who lives a hundred yards along the beach. When I say "went swimming with", what I really mean is that we shared the same ocean. I said "good morning" and she smiled mistily in my direction. Wading ashore I saw Bunwarmer; I recognized him by the Budweiser bulge straining against his buttons.

"I've been swimming with Claudette Colbert", he announced casually. "Been meaning to ask", he said, "You from Boston?" "No, England." "Is that so?" he replied forgivingly. "I was in England once." While I dripped into the sand, he lectured me on Stonehenge, Edinburgh Castle, Stratford-upon-Avon and All Bran; and when he moved on he said it had been nice talking with me.

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Cruising? How to choose one that lives up to its promises

TRAVEL by TOM MORRIS

SOME PEOPLE think cruise holidays cost an arm and a leg, and at first impressions some cruises appear to have telephone number prices. Yet when you analyse the content you realise that a cruise costs no more than a good standard holiday in a Mediterranean beach resort: and represents quite unique value for money. For a start, few could argue against cruise lines' claims that they offer the most inclusive holiday of them all. The price you pay covers not just all the meals but on board entertainment - from deck sports to dancing and from feature films to night club cabaret - not to mention transportation or that clever way they move the scenery while you are not looking.

Value for money

But, value for money accepted, your cruise holiday (or any holiday for that matter) still represents for most people one of the most important expenditures of the year. Making the right choice is vital. As I have been lucky enough to have sampled cruises near and far on ships large and small, I am often asked to recommend the "best". I always reply that it depends on what you're looking for in a cruise holiday.

Cruises come in all shapes and sizes and you will find them all over the world. It is as important to pick the one that suits you as it would be to avoid ending up in a holiday camp in Ibiza when you meant to be with the Jet Set in Acapulco.

A key decision is where you start the cruise - from a UK port or from some distant harbour like Miami. For some, the prospect of an eight-hour flight takes all the gloss off the anticipated cruise.

No restrictions

It's none too easy getting half a dozen evening dresses within the confines of the normal airline baggage allowance, either!

For these reasons and more, there are still plenty of us who prefer to start our cruise right here.

Sailing from the UK means our arrival in the winter sun is delayed a day or two by comparison with fly-cruises to the Caribbean or Mediter-

anean but, ensconced in the warmth of a good ship and her company, who notices?

The bonus - apart from indulging in the nostalgia of leaving those shores by sea - is the absence of airport delay and hassle and the comforting presence of all the luggage we want to carry.

But even amongst cruises departing UK ports, the cruise experience will vary. There are ships small, medium and large all offering different styles and atmospheres because of their size and nationality of crew and cruise staff.

The larger ships tend to boast all the facilities a passenger could possibly want but with the inevitable sacrifice of some of the on-board friendly atmosphere that is a feature of the smaller ships.

Right formula

A line which appears to have the balance just right is Fred. Olsen. Well, they must be doing something right, as they have been cruising every winter for the past 19 mainly to the Atlantic Islands, with some of the passengers cruising every winter.

Sailing from Tilbury, the flagship Black Watch is large enough to promise room to move and enjoy the range of on board facilities, but small enough - she carries no more than 350 passengers - to ensure the atmosphere is just right on board: a mixture of informality by day with the opportunity to "dress" for dinner.

A modern ship with Norwegian skills

Although the Black Watch does have a distinct flavour of the Old World charms and courtesies about her, she remains a thoroughly modern cruise ship with all the amenities you could possibly want: swimming pool; three bars; superb meals including the justly-acclaimed Norwegian smorgasbord lunch; nightly cabarets and music for shaking rather than spending those arms and legs; and roulette for those who like a seagoing flutter.

Black Watch is air-conditioned throughout and fully stabilised.

Norwegians have been renowned for their seaman-ship since Vikings used their seagoing skills to export some

of their more anti-social habits. You could not be in safer, more experienced hands than when sailing Fred. Olsen Lines. Less well-documented is the modern Norwegian capacity for creating a good-time atmosphere. Behind their serious demeanour lies genuine warmth and a desire to enjoy life and make sure those around them do too.

Exclusive club

On the Black Watch, officers and cruise staff are always around, chatting, dancing and generally mingling with the passengers creating the feeling for everyone of being part of an exclusive club.

Some people cruise just for this kind of feeling, the on board life where they have no worries only infinite opportunities to relax; others go for the ports of call. Again, Fred. Olsen Lines strikes the right balance with its ideal mix of days at sea together with days ashore at three Canary Islands plus the Garden Isle of Madeira. A formula which suited me well.

In recent years, it has spread its fins wider with a spring cruise to Norway. This year as well as going "home" to Norway, the Black Watch also visits Iceland, the Faroes and the Shetlands.

For the first time this winter, the ship will also be reaching other parts previous Fred. Olsen cruises have missed.

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A gin and tonic on deck toasts a new port of call.

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With Malta, Lzmir and Gibraltar also among the ports of call, this is a special cruise which promises to linger in the memory of those lucky enough to be aboard the Black Watch.

Demand for this cruise is bound to be high, as it always is for the Christmas Cruise which also has Cadiz on the

itinerary as well as the more traditional ports of call in the Atlantic Islands. Book early for this if you don't want a white Christmas, icy roads, frozen pipes, ancient films on the telly.

Fred. Olsen is by no means the only cruise line to get it right, but, if it is good food, good service, good company and an atmosphere redolent with the anticipation of pleasure to come then the chances are that Fred. Olsen Lines has got it right for you.

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OUT AND ABOUT: YORK

The abbey garden lives again

As you contemplate the tranquil beauty of the Studley Royal estate, it is hard to believe that it owes its existence largely to one man's spectacular fall from grace. Disaster rarely bears such impressive fruit.

The unfortunate man was John Aislabie, As Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1730, he was implicated in the frauds that led to the bursting of the South Sea Bubble.

For his sins he did time in the Tower of London, on his release, with his political career in ruins, he retired to the estate in north Yorkshire which he had inherited in 1699.

There he set about creating the most spectacular water garden in England and a picturesque setting which anticipated by at least a generation those of the other great estates which appeared towards the end of the 18th century.

"Imagine rocks covered with wood, sometimes perpendicularly steep and craggy, at others descending in slopes to beautiful lawns and parterres, and water thrown into twenty different shapes", wrote Philip Yorke in 1730.

In 1768 John Aislabie's son, William, completed the grand design when he paid £18,000 for the abbey and Fountains Hall, which provided "the most magnificent Gothic view in Christendom".

Today Studley Royal is in the care of the National Trust, which acquired it in July 1983, and forms the Trust's most popular tourist attraction. Last year 210,000 people visited the 680-acre estate. Many were primarily to see the largest monastic ruin in Britain, built by Cistercian monks who moved out of York in 1632, when Studley Royal was just a clearing in a forest; once there, however, most linger a while to admire the legacy of the Aislabies.

Time has taken its toll. When the West Riding purchased the estate for £250,000 in 1966, more needed to be done to restore it to its former glory than resources would allow. While the fabric of the abbey remains in the care of the

Charles Kneivitt visits the National Trust's biggest attraction - Studley Royal estate and Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire

Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, progress on the slow and painstaking work on the estate demands public generosity.

This morning hundreds of sponsored walkers will be setting off on the first stage of the 1985 Pilgrims' Progress to the abbey. On Bank Holiday Monday groups from Malham, Bolton Abbey, Brimham Rocks and Ripon will converge there for an inter-denominational service, with the money that they have raised going towards the £1 million Fountains Abbey appeal.

David Ryott, the appeals director, is aiming for £200,000 this year to reach his target. Later this month he is off to the United States seeking more funds. Then in July the popular "Music by Moonlight" festival will be staged in the floodlit remains on two successive evenings, each one culminating in a grand fireworks display around 10.30pm.

There are no fewer than 23 "listed" buildings in need of attention on the estate. Restoration of the Banqueting House, probably built as an orangery to the designs of Colen Campbell and Roger Morris between 1727 and 1730, started recently under the supervision of Peter Stancliffe, the Trust's architect in York. The stonework, roof timbers and fine plasterwork will be carefully repaired.

Next to receive attention will be the Lemonade House, followed by the roof of the Jacobean Hall and then the rebuilding of the canal ponds and repairs to the statues. The banks of the lake have already been renewed, following



Fountains Abbey: the largest monastic ruin in Britain offers a "magnificent Gothic view"

the removal of 30,000 tons of silt by dredging; the yew trees have been cut back into shape and floodlighting has been installed to show off the abbey at its best.

One could wish for no better guides to the history of Studley Royal than John Walker, the former deputy chief architect of the West Riding whose new history of it will be published next year; and Mary Mauchline whose passionate interest in the Cistercians and their time at Fountains makes her the greatest authority on this aspect of its past.

They are responsible for training the guides at Foun-

tains, which is the next best thing to having their personal and undivided commentary for a couple of hours. It is impossible to come away without feeling that its future is in very good hands.

Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal are two miles west of Ripon off the B6265 to Pateley Bridge. From April to the end of June, and throughout September, they are open daily 10am-7pm; July-Aug, 10am-8pm. Guided tours are available by special arrangement telephone 076 586 333 for details. The "Music by Moonlight" festival will be held at Fountains Abbey and in the gardens of Studley Royal on

July 12 and 13, starting at 6.30pm and ending with a grand fireworks display at 10.30pm.

Each evening there will be a main concert at the Banqueting House and the City of Leeds Youth Orchestra.

Smaller groups will give serenades at the Banqueting House and Temple of Piety.

Tickets £7 in advance, £8 after June 17 and £9 on the night. Picnic suppers may be ordered in advance and a wine tent will be open throughout the evening. Booking forms are available from Music by Moonlight, Fountains Abbey, Fountains Hall, Ripon, North Yorkshire HG4 3DZ (076 586 337).

Browsing ground for connoisseurs

Beryl Downing shops carefully amid the attractions of an old cathedral city

York is a connoisseur's city. Even tourist towns when sold against a backdrop of such architectural splendour, take on a misleading authority, so this is no place for impulse spending. Browse before you buy.

Most visitors head first for The Shambles, reputed to be one of the best-preserved medieval streets in Europe. Once lined with butchers' shops, where the meat was kept cool in the shade of the overhanging upper storeys, it is now a souvenir centre where keeping a cool head is still an advantage.

But just to the east of The Shambles at the Impressions Gallery, 17 Colliergate, you can acquire a particularly appropriate memento of Yorkshire's history - one of the evocative Victorian photographs taken by Frank Sutcliffe in the late 1800s. Prints 95p each, postcards 20p.

To the right of King's Square, at the junction of Colliergate and The Shambles, is Goodramgate where you can order your family's cut-glass from York's Insigalia in the basement of Hunter & Smallpage at number 57. They don't do genealogical research, so you should know something about your family tree before you go.

If you need help there are reference books to consult, but bear in mind that there are, for instance, 400 coats of arms for the name Smith and if you are not precise you might be displaying an unwarranted bar sinister. Hand painted plaques on various shades of wood from £1.95. Mail order is available (0904 59762) and sketches can be prepared for £5 if you are not sure what your family arms look like.

A short walk up Low Petergate and a quick detour to see the delicately decorative Japanese prints (1820-1930) at Berles & Richardson, 38 High Petergate, takes you to Stonegate. York's original Roman Praetorium way, Mulberry Hall at number 17 is Mecca for all overseas visitors looking for fine china and glass and 1920s enthusiasts visit Carol & Keith Upton's shop Deco at number 39.

The Uptons turned their hobby into a business five years ago and now have one of the best collections of Clarice Cliff outside London. Current specialties include Susie Cooper morning sets, some superb link jewellery (£82 for a bracelet), long crane scarves (£16), compacts and cigarette cases, boxes and hand bags. Not

cheap but a good selection of unusual items. The plastic comb (£24.50, illustrated right), is an example.

Cut through Coffee Yard to the Grape Lane Gallery, at 17 Grape Lane, for style of a very different era - mixed exhibitions of paintings, ceramics glass and jewellery by established and up-and-coming British artists (open Tuesday to Saturday). Take a look at Liz Beckenham's flat jugs and pots - an extraordinary, almost cardboard cut-out, treatment which makes you think again about the three-dimensional nature of containers. Prices about £18 to £22.

North of the Minster, Quilters Patch at 82 Gillygate (Tuesday to Saturday) is a haven for patchwork makers and collectors. Supplies include original quilting designs by one of the partners, Freda Waldapfel, and an exhibition of the antique quilts in stock is open today, Sunday and Monday at St William's College near



chair (£14.50), and pie crust table (£19.50), by Dennis Jenby and leg o'mutton doll by Valerie Warren (£5.60). A catalogue is available from 37 Fossigate (0904 38265).

Fashion in York is supplied mainly by the multiples - Next, Principles, Fenwick, Marks & Spencer (their unique Young Spunkies children's store is making Mothercare sit up and take notice, I was told). But there is also a home-grown talent, Vivien Smith of Simply Clothes at 14 Low Ousegate.

The shopful of immensely wearable dresses looks like a corner of the Chelsea Flower Show - soft pastels, tea roses and chintz designs - all aimed at a 20 to 30 age group and selling for about £30.

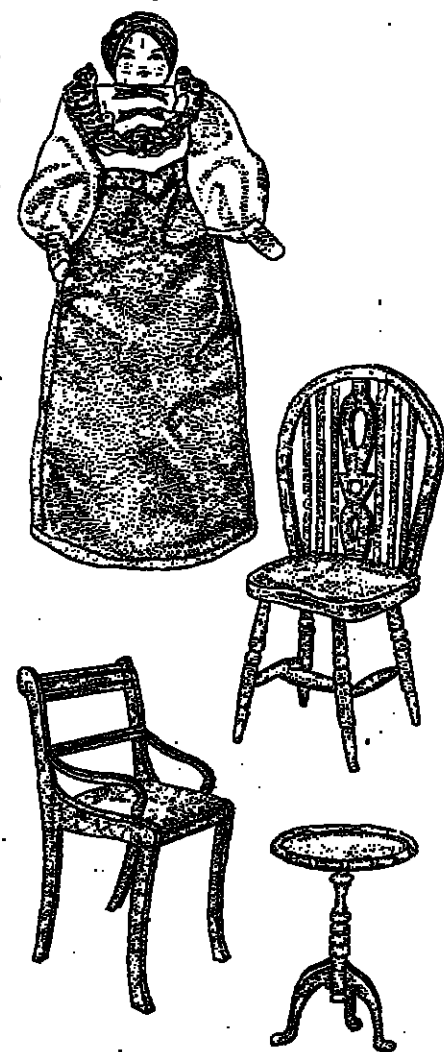
As all the clothes are designed by Vivien and made in her own workshops, a special fitting service is offered. So if the customers are not quite stock-size, adjustments can be made and stock designs can be made up within a week.

Anyone hoping for notable antiques will be disappointed - the main trade has gone to Harrogate - but in exchange its antiquarian book trade has moved up to York and there are now 16 dealers within 15 minutes' walk.

Talkies Books at 29 Petergate specializes in travel and natural history. R. G. Hackett (0904 54698) deals by mail order only in Boer War books and Ken Spelman at 70 Micklegate has a large general stock and a fascinating collection of artists' manuals from a first edition of Leonardo to how-to-draw books for Victorian young ladies, prices £6 to £2,000. Peter Miller of Ken Spelman is honorary secretary of the York Antiquarian Booksellers (0904 27467) and will send a leaflet describing the stock of the 16 members and their affiliated bookbinders.

You will be lucky if you eat well in York. Russell's at 34 Stonegate produces a passable carving of roast pork or beef at £3.95, but the best snack is morning coffee or afternoon tea at Betty's in St Helen's Square.

Try one of the five speciality rare coffees. I had a cafeteria of Monsoon Malabar for £1.05, largely because the wind was howling at the time, with Yorkshire curd tart, a sort of moist cheesecake with currants (95p) - both totally delicious. If you can't get in to Betty's (the queues start at 11am) try Taylors Coffee House in Stonegate - the same proprietors and a wonderful smell of roasting coffee but no 1920s decor and gentle piano accompaniment of "I'll Follow My Secret Heart". Another age, another world - and only half a million Americans this season for company.

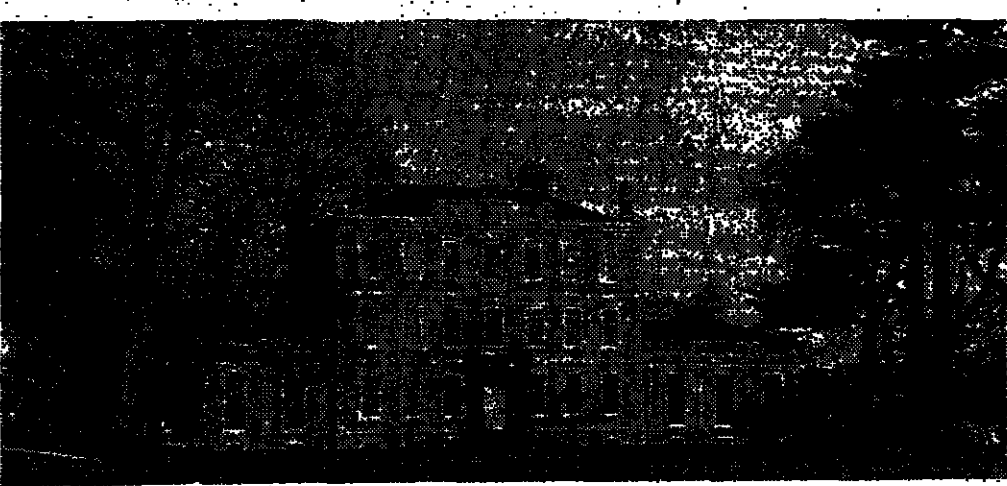


Full-size version of the perfect doll's house

"Where are you off to next?" is the question most often asked of a travel editor. The second most popular poser is to name one's favourite hotel. Not the best, note, but favourite. So, with the qualification that my first-hand knowledge of the possible candidates is inevitably scrappy, and that of course favourite for what kind of stay comes into it, I will confess a great liking for Middlethorpe Hall.

It is a new hotel in an old house overlooking the racecourse at York, and it is the house which is the star. It is a full-size version of the perfect doll's house, flat-fronted, red brick and flanked with wings. The windows are outlined in pale stone and from every angle it is a picture of elegant good order.

Middlethorpe was built in 1699. Its sash windows were claimed to have been the first in York, and the Flemish bond brickwork is tuck pointed. In tuck pointing, an irresistible expression, the mortar matches the bricks and a thin line of white false pointing implies that the joints are finer than they really are. But it was a refinement that failed to impress a contemporary diarist who wrote of master cutler Thomas Blount's splendid new house that it was a "very curious



house he built after the Italian mode he has observed in his travels to Rome".

In converting the interior from a house to a hotel (drawing a veil over Middlethorpe's status as a nightclub) it would have been easy to spoil the rooms with too artfully co-ordinated furnishings.

Where the owners of Historic House Hotels have been especially skilful is in gathering appropriate antique furniture, carpets, pictures and ornaments and using them to create rooms which are both individual and beautiful.

The drawing room, once a ballroom, is a swaggering affair of long windows with sweeping yellow curtains, tall cabinets, deep sofas and a crackling fire. The three adjoining dining rooms and 12 bedrooms are less flamboyant, more intimate and idiosyncratic.

There was a paper fan in my bedroom, a globe, a hand-drawn map on the floor and a biggedly-piggledy bathroom that was an ergonomic nightmare and a visual delight.

Chef Aiden McCormack's kitchen lives up to the house. He came to Middlethorpe from

Chewton Glen in Hampshire and his style, a robust rendering of nouvelle cuisine, is more accomplished with meat than with fish.

Shona Crawford Poole

Middlethorpe Hall, Bishopthorpe Road, York YO2 1GP (0904 24241). The hotel is 10 minutes by taxi from York station and ideally placed to cater for business travellers as well as racegoers and holidaymakers. It is an excellent base for touring the north of England. Bed and breakfast rates run from £50 a night for a single room, £80 for a double, and £100 for a suite.

AT THE RACES The Ascot of thenorth

York racecourse is often referred to by southerners as the Ascot of the north but Yorkshire folk prefer to think of Ascot as the York of the south. The three-day Ebor meeting in August is among the season's best and the opening day is the only one in the racing calendar on which two Group One races are held - the Yorkshire Oaks and the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup.

The middle day of the meeting features the Great Voltigeur Stakes, the Lowther Stakes and the Ebor itself. Highlights of the final day include the William Hill Sprint Championship and the Gimcrack Stakes. By tradition, the owner of the Gimcrack winner can put the racing world to rights as guest speaker at the dinner later in the year.

The Benson and Hedges Gold Cup is the most valuable of York's prestige races. This August the combination to watch for is jockey Pat Eddery (three previous wins) and trainer Vincent O'Brien (two).

Phil McLennan

YORKSHIRE MUSEUM: Beautifully situated in the grounds of the ruins of St Mary's Abbey, the museum has an excellent natural history section and fine collections of medieval implements, Roman antiquities, sculpture and ceramics. The Museum Gardens Observatory with Thomas Cook's telescope and other astronomical instruments, opens this year from June to September, afternoons only. Yorkshire Museum and Botanical Gardens, Marygate (0904 23745). Weekdays 10am-5pm, Sun 1pm-5pm. Adult 60p, child 40p.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' HALL: Unquestionably one of the finest medieval guildhalls to have survived, this was built between 1357 and 1368 and is still beautifully intact. Fossigate (0904 54818). April 1-Oct 31: 9.30am-1pm daily and most afternoons until April; Nov 1-March 31: Mon-Sat 9.30am-1pm, Adult 60p, child 35p.

TREASURER'S HOUSE: There has been a building on the present site since Roman times, though the main part of this one was rebuilt in 1820 on the site of the official residence of the Treasurer of York Minster. Chapter House Street (0904 24247). April-Oct daily 10.30am-6pm. Adult £1.20, child 60p.

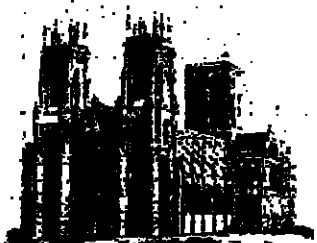
YORKSHIRE MUSEUM OF FARMING: Three miles outside the city centre, this year it is holding "The Sheep Show - From Lamb to Loom" with demonstrations of spinning and weaving - as well as shearing, dipping, rearing and crook making at the appropriate seasons. Muttonpark, Mutton (0904 489968). Until Sept 29: daily 10.30am-6pm; demonstrations at 11am, 3pm. Adult £1.20, child 70p.

A city of hidden treasures from Vikings to railways

THE CASTLE MUSEUM: The biggest and best folk museum in the country, with local period rooms, farms, streets, military and costume collections, craft workshops, Dick Turpin's condemned cell and much more besides. Least busy in autumn and winter - and whatever the season - in the early morning and late afternoon. Tower Street (0904 53611). April-Sept Weekday 9.30am-6.30pm; Oct-March opening times the same, closing 5pm every day. Adult £1.20, child 60p.

NATIONAL RAILWAY MUSEUM: On view are 150 years of railway history with full-sized rolling stock - steam, diesel and electric. The 10th anniversary will be celebrated this year, with special events on September 27, 28, 29, including the arrival of the full-sized reproduction of the "Iron Duke" after its tour of the country. Leamard Road (0904 21261). Weekday 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30pm-6pm. Admission free.

CLIFFORDS TOWER: Adjacent to the Castle Museum, the tower, stone-built to a quadrifoliate plan in the mid-13th century under Henry III, replaced William the Conqueror's original wooden tower keep (burned down in the Jewish massacre of 1190). So named since 1596, when Roger de Clifford was executed here, the tower was used as a prison in the 19th century. Look for the corbel head in the chancel over the gateway. Tower Street (0904 53622). March 15-Oct 15: Weekday 9.30am-6.30pm, April-Sept: Sun



9.30am-6.30pm. Oct 15-March 14: Weekday 9.30am-4pm, Sun 2pm-5pm. Always closed for lunch 1pm-2pm. Adult 50p, child 25p.

THE YORK STORY: A thousand years of York's history are told in models, reconstructions, tapestries, audio-visual displays and an excellent "Treasures of the City" display showing 400 years' work by York's craftsmen. St Mary's Heritage Centre, Castlegate (0904 28632). Weekday 10am-5pm, Sun 1pm-5pm. Adult 80p, child 40p. Joint tickets for Castle Museum and York Story: Adult £2.40, child £1.20.

JORK VIKING CENTRE: Built on the site of the Viking city that archaeologists uncovered in Coppergate, this is a brilliant reconstruction of the town as it must have been 1,000 years ago - with life-size models of inhabitants, animals, a market, wharf, house interiors and a street - all visited via a "time car". You also see the original dig with the 10th-century foundations. Coppergate (0904 64321). April 1-Oct 31: daily 9am-7pm, Nov 1-March 31: daily 9am-5.30pm. Adult £2, child £1.

YORK'S YEAR

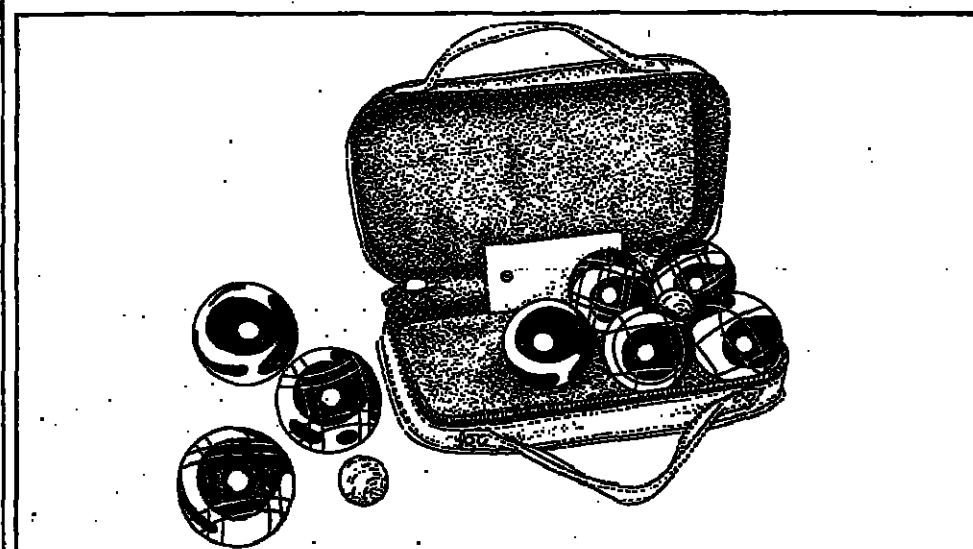
May 4-June 2: Bonnard drawings exhibition, York City Art Gallery. May 5-6: The Sealers' Ball, the Battle of Britain, York. Knave'smire, York Racecourse. Field opens 12.30pm; battle starts 3pm. May 23-Sept 28: "Illustrations of Roman Mosaics", Yorkshire Museum. May 28: Spring Fair, Assembly Rooms; St George's Field Fair (until June 3); "The Romans Return", new gallery opening at Yorkshire Museum with visits from Roman soldiers. May 28, 29, 27. June 15-July 14: "Fountains Abbey" exhibition, York City Art Gallery. June 29: Summer Fair, Assembly Rooms. July 12-21: York Early Music Festival, various events include concerts, recitals, by local and international musicians and singers. Workshops for adult and child musicians. Further details and bookings, 0904 58338. July 19, 20: Doll exhibition, Assembly Rooms. August 25-Sept 3: St George's Field Fair. August 31-Nov 30: Exhibition of random glass, Yorkshire Museum. July 20, 21: Ancient Society of York. Flowers flower show, De Grey Rooms, Exhibition Square. September 21-Oct 20: Lawrence Toyshop exhibition, York City Art Gallery. September 28: RSPCA Bazaar, Assembly Rooms. October 19: Autumn Fair, Assembly Rooms. October 26-28: 18th annual York Antiques Fair, Assembly Rooms. December 7 & 14: Christmas Fair, Assembly Rooms.

Below are 10 of York's main attractions - but there are hundreds more.

You should see the King's Manor, Fairfax House, The Assembly Rooms - one of the most fashionable centres of Georgian England - and St William's College; the City Art Gallery, Railway World and the Friargate Wax Museum - not to mention the 17 pre-Reformation churches or the Guildhall. And you must spend time in the warren of medieval streets like The Shambles and Stonegate. One of the finest outings is to walk the city walls - a three-mile tour of the city with unparalleled views.

Starting point for everyone unfamiliar with the city should be the Tourist Information Centre, De Grey Rooms, Exhibition Square (0904 21756). **THE MINSTER:** Considered to be the finest Gothic cathedral north of the Alps, it is also the largest medieval building in England. Built between 1220 and 1472 on the original site of the ancient Roman principia and four earlier churches, it contains England's greatest concentration of stained glass. Look especially for the "Five Sisters" window and the Great East Window, and listen to Great Peter, the deepest-toned bell in Europe, rung every day at noon for four minutes. Services: Weekday 7.30am, 7.45am, 9am (4pm Sat); Sun 8am, 7.45am, 10.15am (aug Eucharist), 11.30am, 4pm (Evensong and sermon). Open daily from 7am, variable closing times. Sightseeing restricted during services. Admission free.

THE FRENCH GAME OF BOULES



The game of Boules, otherwise known as Pétanque, is suitable for all ages, demanding skill rather than physical prowess. It is perfect for playing on the beach or in the garden and will provide many hours of entertainment for all members of the family.

Two sets are available, both made in France: a two player set comprising of 6 boules (2 sets of 3) with 1 jack and a family set consisting of 8 boules (4 sets of 2) and 2 jacks. The boules are chrome plated and conveniently packed in a burgundy vinyl case complete with set of rules. Both sets are easy to carry, making them very suitable for the holidays.

Prices - Set of 6 £22.95 Set of 8 £29.95

To play the game, two teams are needed of one to four people. The rules are straightforward, the object of the game being to throw the boules as near as possible to the wooden jack. Points are awarded to the winning team and a game continues until one team has gained thirteen points.

All orders are usually despatched within 7 days of receipt of order - whilst stocks last - please allow up to 14/21 days for delivery from receipt of order. The price includes V.A.T. and postage. This order can only be despatched to addresses in the U.K. Money is refundable on all goods without question.

THE TIMES

Orders and enquiries should be sent to: The Times Boules Offer, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1BL.

Please send me.....set(s) of 6 boules @ £22.95 each.....set(s) of 8 boules @ 29.95 each.

I enclose cheque/P.O. for £.....made payable to The Times Boules Offer, and send to The Times Boules Offer, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1BL. Or Debit my Access/Visa No

Signature..... MR/MRS/MISS ADDRESS.....

Crayford 53316 for enquiries only.

BRIDGE

Key qualities of a successful team

The sad news of Jordanis Pavlidis's death in February reminded me that it is 30 years since Britain won the World Championship for the only time. "Pav", as everyone knew him, was one of the three survivors of that team. His skill at the table was only exceeded by his charm.

In 1954 the British team won the European Championship in Montreux in convincing style and earned the right to challenge for the Bermuda Bowl. The Americans, on their home territory, were firm favourites to retain the title and led after board 130, but Britain stayed on resolutely to win by 5,420 points.

Looking back over the years, it is interesting to evaluate that performance. Unquestionably they were the best team in Europe, and their margin of victory over the Americans was decisive.

But a serious flaw emerges with an examination of what happened afterwards. Naturally the newly-crowned world champions would have been an automatic choice to represent Britain in the European Championships in Amsterdam.

Unhappily ill-health prevented Terence Reese from playing. It is no disrespect to Joel Tarlo, who took his place, to say that the substitution had a severe effect on the balance of the team.

Nevertheless Britain started as favourites, but it soon became apparent that all was not well. This is a hand from the first round.

Great Britain v Ireland, European Championships, 1955. Love all, Dealer East.

Predictably, that was not a success. In my opinion, Leslie Dodds was to blame. He had no reason to disturb one no trump, and even less to raise two no trumps to game. His contention was that his two spades bid showed a hand totally unsuitable for no trumps, and that Kenneth Konstam's bid of two

no trumps promised fitting cards in the majors. But by doubling and then introducing his suit, Dodds had shown a good hand. If Konstam had some nine points or so, he could be expected to show some interest at that point, or at least to bid three no trumps over two spades.

The real significance of the disagreement is the indication that Dodds and Konstam, for all their sparkling card play, were far from in tune in the bidding. They were of course the leading exponents of the CAB system, a method which was a source of perpetual amusement to many detractors, notably Harrison Gray.

Here is an example of the system at work.

Britain v Austria, Amsterdam, 1955. Game all, Dealer South.

In the CAB system, jump raises are forcing, which explains Konstam's aggressive cue bid of four clubs. But unless Dodds has extra values including a heart control, there will be no slam. Over four diamonds, Konstam should have four spades, denying a heart control and leaving the next move to Dodds. As so often the case with Konstam and Dodds, this story had a happy ending. The black suits broke, the red kings were right, so Konstam made 12 tricks.

In 1955 Reese and Schapiro were undoubtedly world class, and remained so for the next decade. Meredith was a brilliant, erratic and sometimes obstinate genius. Pavlidis was a gifted card player and wonderful team member. In the 1950s, at least, Dodds and Konstam made so many unmakeable contracts by skillful play that their haphazard bidding produced an overall profit. But the 1955 European Championship demonstrated that regardless of individual brilliance, a successful bridge team depends, above all, on practised and harmonious partnerships.

Jeremy Flint

Michael Young finds French formality in the fourth of his series on the history of British gardening

Louis XIV, having seen André le Notre's extravagant creation at Vaux-le-Vicomte for Nicolas Fouquet in 1660, was determined to have the same himself. The following year he employed le Notre to make the garden at Versailles, a garden which was to be the finest in all the world. Whole landscapes were to be subjugated to le Notre's geometric formality and vast avenues sent spinning off towards distant horizons.

With the creation of Versailles, gardening in France moved beyond the concept of a garden as a private place. Such a concept was still loved in England and John Woodville in 1677 could assert that the garden was a place where one could walk, "and refresh yourself either with your Friends or Acquaintance, or else alone retired from the cares of the world".

Le Notre's ideas filtered across the Channel before being set down on paper in Paris in 1709 by A. J. d'Argenville and translated into English in 1712 by John James, who published the work as *The Theory and Practice of Gardening*.

In this book le Notre's grandiose schemes were tempered to English gentlemen of more modest means but the overriding principle remained one of fine views. "I esteem nothing more diverting and agreeable in a Garden, than a fine view, and the Prospect of a noble Country", James wrote.

At Melbourne Hall in Derbyshire we can see today the influence le Notre had on English gardening at the turn of the century. The Melbourne garden was begun in 1696 by Thomas Coke who employed George London and Henry Wise, nurserymen and disciples of le Notre's fashion. At Melbourne is a mixture of rigid formality and contrived wilder-



Allez allez: A fine example of le Notre's style of geometric design at St Paul's Waldenbury

ness, cut through by broad green *allées* where precisely positioned statuary and urns take one's eye forward. But the real charm lies in its very Englishness: in its lush grass and untamed sombre yew hedges.

The formal enclosed garden to the east of the house descends by way of grass terraces to the "Great Basin", a

Similar features can be seen at St Paul's Waldenbury, a garden laid out by Edward Gilbert just as Melbourne was nearing completion. If anything, St Paul's follows the principles of the French convention more rigidly and perhaps more successfully than Melbourne.

From a grass plateau to the north of the house, three *allées* spring off into woodland. The

6 Vast avenues were sent spinning off towards distant horizons

rectangular pond with a bay to the rear beyond which stands an ornate wrought-iron arbour crafted by Robert Bakewell in 1706. There are broad gravel paths and ancient stone steps and the central path is flanked by truncated columns of yew.

From the arbour one takes the imaginative leap into what is essentially le Notre territory. From here a broad turf walk or *allée* heads south through the woodland.

Where the garden changes from formal to woodland, an ancient yew tunnel has grown tall and mysterious.

The garden is one of the finest examples in England of nature ruled by geometry. Yet contemporary opinion was rising against such formality.

The very year (1712) that John James published his translation of d'Argenville's work, Joseph Addison wrote in *The Spectator*: "Our British Gardeners instead of humour-

ing Nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible".

Stephen Switzer, another contemporary authority was also critical of James: "There are some considerable Defects in that way of Gard'ning, as well as the Designs themselves", he wrote in *Ichnographia Rustica*.

The age of the landscape gardening was dawning. The natural gardener, Switzer cautioned, would not allow himself to be too fond of any mathematical figure but would only content himself with all "the Varieties that Nature and Art can furnish him with". The landscape gardeners moved in, altering and improving. It is quite remarkable that gardens such as Melbourne and St Paul's survived their onslaught.

Melbourne Hall Gardens, Melbourne, N. Derby (SS18 2502). Open daily, 9.30am-4.30pm.

St Paul's Waldenbury, half a mile north of Whitwell, Herts. Open Sundays May 26, June 9, June 23, 2-7pm only.

Bramham Park, near Wetherby, West Yorks. (DS37 844265). Large French-style garden with *allées*, canals, stately, woodland. Open 12-4pm Sun, Tues, Wed, Thurs, 1.15-5pm.

COLLECTING

Cut out a piece of pure melodrama

In the 1830s a stage-struck youngster with several pennies to spare could wander around the lanes off Drury Lane or the Strand and buy a toy theatre complete with a set of sheets, 1d plain or 2d coloured, depicting the actors and actresses in their different costumes and individual backdrops for the separate scenes of a play currently being performed in one of the London theatres. All he had to do was to cut out the figures, mount them on card, erect the scenery and, reading from the copy of the play supplied, enter a world of smugglers, brigands, villainous tars or harlequins.

The first theatrical portraits were literally "pin-ups" of famous actors and actresses playing their best-known roles. The man who first had the idea of putting several characters from one production on to a single sheet was, probably William West, who, in 1811, issued "West's Original Juvenile Drama" - a set of characters from a contemporary play which could be used by children to re-enact the drama at home. The idea caught on and expanded into complete theatres, with scene changes and large casts. Over the next 50 years some 300 plays were published in toy theatre form.

West's prints are the most vivid and evocative of the period. He employed good artists and used fine quality paper and the portraits themselves are lively, detailed and accurate. Since the sheets were intended to be cut up, very few have survived and, while a West portrait can be bought for between £10 and £25, a would-be collector might have to wait years before finding one on the market. A complete theatre from this early period is virtually unheard of.

Following West there were about 50 publishers who catered for the toy theatre market: the names to watch for are Hodgson (either Orlando Hodgson or Hodgson & Co) whose prints date like West's, from the 1820s; the Skelt family, prolific publishers of the 1830s and 1840s who bought up some of Hodgson's plates and re-issued them, as well as producing cheaper plays of their own; J. Redington and W. G. Webb, who continued the Regency tradition on into the 1850s and 1860s; and, finally, Benjamin Pollock who died in 1938.

George Speight, whose book *Juvenile Drama: The History of the English Toy Theatre* (1969) is a classic on the subject, first

performed professionally with a Pollock toy theatre in 1932. He is to give a performance of *The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood* using the very same theatre on Thursday at Brighton Museum, as part of the programme accompanying the museum's exhibition, *Comedy Characters: Harlequin, Punch and Pierrot in England*.

Pollock toy theatres and theatrical portraits, today machine-printed from the original designs, can still be bought from Pollock's Toy Theatres in Covent Garden from as little as £2.50. They also have some original theatrical portraits and play sheets for between £10 and £50 for a complete play; these cannot be accurately dated, since the same plates were used from the late Victorian period until the 1930s, but they are hand-coloured.



Turn again: Dick Whittington, later Harlequin, as seen in Benjamin Pollock's toy theatre

Another juvenile pastime connected with theatrical portraits was the making of tinsel pictures. These also became popular in the 1820s, although the peak of the craze came later. Instead of merely hand-colouring a portrait of one's favourite actor or actress, it was possible to buy ready-stamped pieces of foil and also silk or painted velvet which were stuck on the picture to decorate the costumes.

An extremely decorative pair of tinsel pictures of known actors and actresses might fetch over £100 today, but most sell for between £20 and £60.

Isabelle Ancombe
Pollock's Toy Theatres is at Unit 44, The Market Court, Broadway, W1. Pollock's Toy Museum is at 1, Scala Street, W1.
David Drummond, at Pleasures of Past Times, 11 Cecil Court, London WC2, also sells early juvenile drama sheets and portraits.

AUCTIONS

SCIENTIFIC SALE: A fine example of a Bardin "New British Terrestrial Globe" (estimate £2,000-£4,000) goes on sale on Wed as well as a good early 19th-century brass miniature sextant by Thomas Jones (£1,000-£1,500). Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (01-629 6602). Viewing Tues 9am-4.30pm, Wed 9am-noon. Sale Wed noon.

WELLINGTONIANA: A collection of mementos of the Iron Duke comes for sale on Wed. Highlights include Allen's 18th-century Wellington's funeral procession, published in 1853. Christie's, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (01-581 2231). Viewing Mon, Tues 9am-4.30pm. Sale Wed 2pm.

BEETHOVEN'S LOVES: Relics of two of Beethoven's affairs of the heart come for sale in this auction of musical manuscripts. An updated love-letter addressed to the "Immortal Beloved" was found among the composer's papers after his death. She is now

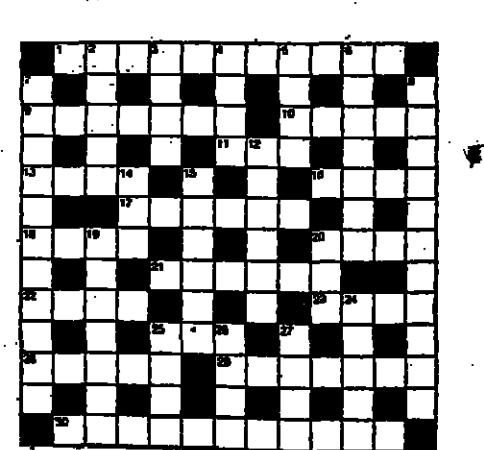


identified as Frau Antonie von Brentano; a letter written to her after the first passion had cooled, enclosing a portrait print of himself. (above right), is for sale (estimate £20,000-£30,000) while a marble bust of his other great love, the Countess Giulietta Guicciardi (above left), is estimated at £10,000-£15,000. Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-493 8080). Viewing Tues, Wed 9am-4.30pm. Sale Thurs 11am.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 636)

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, May 9, 1985. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9PT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, May 11, 1985.

- ACROSS
1 Mummy entrails (urn)
9 Men (7)
11 Force out (5)
12 Male offspring (3)
13 Song (4)
16 Region (4)
17 Sudden (6)
18 Expression (4)
20 USSR news agency (4)
21 Cocktail snack (6)
22 Ammunition (4)
23 Close to (4)
25 Ten deaths (3)
26 Flatter flatteringly (7)
30 Informed glance (7,4)



- DOWN
1 Foot to foot skating jumps (5)
3 All right (4)
4 Middlebrough river (4)
5 Calvados capital (4)
6 Two handled wine jar (7)
7 England v Scotland rugby trophy (8,3)
8 London press district (3,6)
12 Parentless child (6)
14 Sweet potato (3)
17 Flatter flatteringly (7)
19 Muslim fast month (7)
20 Decimal base number (3)
24 Love poetry muse (5)
25 Fortified (4)
27 Boring (4)

SOLUTION TO No 635
ACROSS: 1 Penultimate 9 Overlook 10 Torch 11 Iro 13 Toys 16 Firm 17 Exodus 18 Dust 20 Brie 21 Padia 22 Lips 23 Deli 25 Web 28 Obese 29 Oleg 30 Reverberate
DOWN: 2 Costa 3 Reredos 4 Essence 5 Grills 6 Sweet potato 7 Cadaver 13 Era 15 Unaware 16 Lad 17 Peasants 18 Lanyard 20 Inapt 21 After 23 Cheer
The winners of prize concise No 630 are: S. D. Frost, 14 St Augustine's Drive, Broomfield, Hertfordshire; and L. Crolla, Banlon House, Main Road, North Queensferry, Fife.

SOLUTION TO No 630 (last Saturday's prize concise)
ACROSS: 1 Penultimate 9 Overlook 10 Torch 11 Iro 13 Toys 16 Firm 17 Exodus 18 Dust 20 Brie 21 Padia 22 Lips 23 Deli 25 Web 28 Obese 29 Oleg 30 Reverberate
DOWN: 2 Costa 3 Reredos 4 Essence 5 Grills 6 Sweet potato 7 Cadaver 13 Era 15 Unaware 16 Lad 17 Peasants 18 Lanyard 20 Inapt 21 After 23 Cheer
The winners of prize concise No 630 are: S. D. Frost, 14 St Augustine's Drive, Broomfield, Hertfordshire; and L. Crolla, Banlon House, Main Road, North Queensferry, Fife.

Name: _____
Address: _____

IN THE GARDEN

Next to nature, art



Allez allez: A fine example of le Notre's style of geometric design at St Paul's Waldenbury

ness, cut through by broad green *allées* where precisely positioned statuary and urns take one's eye forward. But the real charm lies in its very Englishness: in its lush grass and untamed sombre yew hedges.

The formal enclosed garden to the east of the house descends by way of grass terraces to the "Great Basin", a

Similar features can be seen at St Paul's Waldenbury, a garden laid out by Edward Gilbert just as Melbourne was nearing completion. If anything, St Paul's follows the principles of the French convention more rigidly and perhaps more successfully than Melbourne.

From a grass plateau to the north of the house, three *allées* spring off into woodland. The

6 Vast avenues were sent spinning off towards distant horizons

rectangular pond with a bay to the rear beyond which stands an ornate wrought-iron arbour crafted by Robert Bakewell in 1706. There are broad gravel paths and ancient stone steps and the central path is flanked by truncated columns of yew.

From the arbour one takes the imaginative leap into what is essentially le Notre territory. From here a broad turf walk or *allée* heads south through the woodland.

Where the garden changes from formal to woodland, an ancient yew tunnel has grown tall and mysterious.

The garden is one of the finest examples in England of nature ruled by geometry. Yet contemporary opinion was rising against such formality.

The very year (1712) that John James published his translation of d'Argenville's work, Joseph Addison wrote in *The Spectator*: "Our British Gardeners instead of humour-

ing Nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible".

Stephen Switzer, another contemporary authority was also critical of James: "There are some considerable Defects in that way of Gard'ning, as well as the Designs themselves", he wrote in *Ichnographia Rustica*.

The age of the landscape gardening was dawning. The natural gardener, Switzer cautioned, would not allow himself to be too fond of any mathematical figure but would only content himself with all "the Varieties that Nature and Art can furnish him with". The landscape gardeners moved in, altering and improving. It is quite remarkable that gardens such as Melbourne and St Paul's survived their onslaught.

Melbourne Hall Gardens, Melbourne, N. Derby (SS18 2502). Open daily, 9.30am-4.30pm.

St Paul's Waldenbury, half a mile north of Whitwell, Herts. Open Sundays May 26, June 9, June 23, 2-7pm only.

Bramham Park, near Wetherby, West Yorks. (DS37 844265). Large French-style garden with *allées*, canals, stately, woodland. Open 12-4pm Sun, Tues, Wed, Thurs, 1.15-5pm.

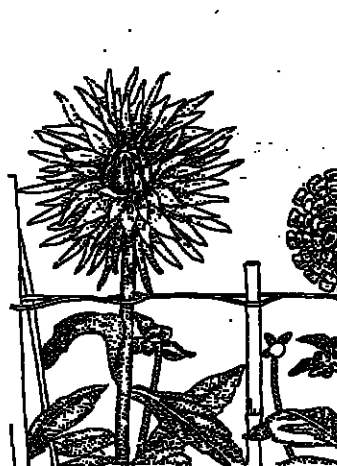
Ground rules established for dahlias

Although great strides are being made in the breeding of early flowering dahlias, most varieties flower from late July onwards. They are very tender plants and 4" of frost will blacken the foliage or even kill them outright. Early May is much too soon to plant out dahlias raised under glass earlier in the year, but it is not too early to begin preparing the ground to take plants as soon as it is safe.

Dahlias should not be planted in poorly prepared ground. The best time to prepare a site is during autumn and winter, which allows the soil to settle and gives a firmer base for plants. They produce a lot of growth during the year and in the early part of the season they must have the nutrients to sustain that growth. A site manured for the previous crop is ideal because it is rich in organic matter and will retain water. Soils should not dry out where dahlias are grown.

If you have no choice but to grow dahlias in thin, poor soil, the addition of well rotted farmyard manure now will improve their chances.

Propagation can be by seed or cuttings, or possibly by division. Dahlia cuttings need heat and good light, generally under propagating cases in a greenhouse where strict control is



kept over temperature, light and water. Plants grown from seed or cuttings which have growth showing now should be kept protected for a little while yet.

If you do not have the facilities to grow dahlias from cuttings, they can be raised from tubers, which are lifted in the autumn and overwintered. These can be planted out now if they are dormant, or even if they are just beginning to show signs of growth.

Mark out the ground ready to take the plants - you must know your varieties, so you can arrange planting distances to give each form sufficient room



to develop naturally. Check the tubers as you lift them from the boxes to make sure they are plump and disease-free. If they are wrinkled it is a good idea to drop them in a bucket of water for about half an hour to make them turgid again. Ensure they are planted deeply, about 4in to the crown of the tuber so that as growth begins it is protected by the covering of soil. Shoots will take about two weeks to appear.

Plants grown in pots will do much better if they can be hardened off now. Heat should be turned off in the greenhouse, or the plants transferred to a cold frame. In mild areas plants



can be placed on a south or west-facing wall and covered with hessian, to protect them from the cold at night.

There are hundreds of varieties, which can roughly be divided into two groups. Dahlias for show or cutting are grown either in special or mixed borders; they are usually raised from cuttings and some of them will reach at least 5ft high. Bedding dahlias are usually raised from seed and provide a wealth of colour from early July onwards, and a selection of my favourites is given above.

Ashley Stephenson

CHESS

Useful themes from past masters

Keeping up with chess opening theory has never been an easy task. The information explosion which has overtaken the game within the last 20 years has made it practically impossible for all but the most dedicated professional players. Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, has estimated that each year he prepares for his tournament appearances by playing through and studying some 4,000 games of his rival grandmasters.

That figure reflects the increase in international chess activity in recent times. Between 1485, when the first games of chess with modern rules were recorded, and 1866, when Steinitz emerged as the

strongest player in the world, the total number of published chess games was only 4,000. Now any important game or opening innovation spreads round the world in days, and is immediately pounced upon by hordes of eager analysts.

When Carl Schlechter completed his massive edition of *Blüher's Handbuch* just before the First World War, it was probably the last time the whole knowledge of chess openings was contained in one book. More recent attempts at this task, packed with closely printed chess moves and game references, have tended to look like railway timetables, with their information equally sub-

ject to alteration at any time.

We would be wrong in dismissing early chess theory as superficial. But in chess as in dress, fashion was more strictly prescriptive in those days. Their analyses may have gone deep, but they lacked breadth and versatility.

The following game illustrates a gambit opening which was the height of fashion in the 1880s. It was played in Calcutta in 1886. One of the strongest English players of his time, the Hon R. Steel, was the man to whom Steinitz was to dedicate his *Modern Chess Instructor*. White, R. Steel; Black, Unknown.

Against White's Steinitz Gambit opening, Black decides to throw everything into attack against the king. A modern player would be satisfied with 5...P-Q3

6 P-Q4 7 N-K3 8 P-K3 9 P-Q4 10 P-K3 11 P-Q4 12 P-K3 13 P-Q4 14 P-K3 15 P-Q4 16 P-K3 17 P-Q4 18 P-K3 19 P-Q4 20 P-K3 21 P-Q4 22 P-K3 23 P-Q4 24 P-K3 25 P-Q4 26 P-K3 27 P-Q4 28 P-K3 29 P-Q4 30 P-K3 31 P-Q4 32 P-K3 33 P-Q4 34 P-K3 35 P-Q4 36 P-K3 37 P-Q4 38 P-K3 39 P-Q4 40 P-K3 41 P-Q4 42 P-K3 43 P-Q4 44 P-K3 45 P-Q4 46 P-K3 47 P-Q4 48 P-K3 49 P-Q4 50 P-K3 51 P-Q4 52 P-K3 53 P-Q4 54 P-K3 55 P-Q4 56 P-K3 57 P-Q4 58 P-K3 59 P-Q4 60 P-K3 61 P-Q4 62 P-K3 63 P-Q4 64 P-K3 65 P-Q4 66 P-K3 67 P-Q4 68 P-K3 69 P-Q4 70 P-K3 71 P-Q4 72 P-K3 73 P-Q4 74 P-K3 75 P-Q4 76 P-K3 77 P-Q4 78 P-K3 79 P-Q4 80 P-K3 81 P-Q4 82 P-K3 83 P-Q4 84 P-K3 85 P-Q4 86 P-K3 87 P-Q4 88 P-K3 89 P-Q4 90 P-K3 91 P-Q4 92 P-K3 93 P-Q4 94 P-K3 95 P-Q4 96 P-K3 97 P-Q4 98 P-K3 99 P-Q4 100 P-K3 101 P-Q4 102 P-K3 103 P-Q4 104 P-K3 105 P-Q4 106 P-K3 107 P-Q4 108 P-K3 109 P-Q4 110 P-K3 111 P-Q4 112 P-K3 113 P-Q4 114 P-K3 115 P-Q4 116 P-K3 117 P-Q4 118 P-K3 119 P-Q4 120 P-K3 121 P-Q4 122 P-K3 123 P-Q4 124 P-K3 125 P-Q4 126 P-K3 127 P-Q4 128 P-K3 129 P-Q4 130 P-K3 131 P-Q4 132 P-K3 133 P-Q4 134 P-K3 135 P-Q4 136 P-K3 137 P-Q4 138 P-K3 139 P-Q4 140 P-K3 141 P-Q4 142 P-K3 143 P-Q4 144 P-K3 145 P-Q4 146 P-K3 147 P-Q4 148 P-K3 149 P-Q4 150 P-K3 151 P-Q4 152 P-K3 153 P-Q4 154 P-K3 155 P-Q4 156 P-K3 157 P-Q4 158 P-K3 159 P-Q4 160 P-K3 161 P-Q4 162 P-K3 163 P-Q4 164 P-K3 165 P-Q4 166 P-K3 167 P-Q4 168 P-K3 169 P-Q4 170 P-K3 171 P-Q4 172 P-K3 173 P-Q4 174 P-K3 175 P-Q4 176 P-K3 177 P-Q4 178 P-K3 179 P-Q4 180 P-K3 181 P-Q4 182 P-K3 183 P-Q4 184 P-K3 185 P-Q4 186 P-K3 187 P-Q4 188 P-K3 189 P-Q4 190 P-K3 191 P-Q4 192 P-K3 193 P-Q4 194 P-K3 195 P-Q4 196 P-K3 197 P-Q4 198 P-K3 199 P-Q4 200 P-K3 201 P-Q4 202 P-K3 203 P-Q4 204 P-K3 205 P-Q4 206 P-K3 207 P-Q4 208 P-K3 209 P-Q4 210 P-K3 211 P-Q4 212 P-K3 213 P-Q4 214 P-K3 215 P-Q4 216 P-K3 217 P-Q4 218 P-K3 219 P-Q4 220 P-K3 221 P-Q4 222 P-K3 223 P-Q4 224 P-K3 225 P-Q4 226 P-K3 227 P-Q4 228 P-K3 229 P-Q4 230 P-K3 231 P-Q4 232 P-K3 233 P-Q4 234 P-K3 235 P-Q4 236 P-K3 237 P-Q4 238 P-K3 239 P-Q4 240 P-K3 241 P-Q4 242 P-K3 243 P-Q4 244 P-K3 245 P-Q4 246 P-K3 247 P-Q4 248 P-K3 249 P-Q4 250 P-K3 251 P-Q4 252 P-K3 253 P-Q4 254 P-K3 255 P-Q4 256 P-K3 257 P-Q4 258 P-K3 259 P-Q4 260 P-K3 261 P-Q4 262 P-K3 263 P-Q4 264 P-K3 265 P-Q4 266 P-K3 267 P-Q4 268 P-K3 269 P-Q4 270 P-K3 271 P-Q4 272 P-K3 273 P-Q4 274 P-K3 275 P-Q4 276 P-K3 277 P-Q4 278 P-K3 279 P-Q4 280 P-K3 281 P-Q4 282 P-K3 283 P-Q4 284 P-K3 285 P-Q4 286 P-K3 287 P-Q4 288 P-K3 289 P-Q4 290 P-K3 291 P-Q4 292 P-K3 293 P-Q4 294 P-K3 295 P-Q4 296 P-K3 297 P-Q4 298 P-K3 299 P-Q4 300 P-K3 301 P-Q4 302 P-K3 303 P-Q4 304 P-K3 305 P-Q4 306 P-K3 307 P-Q4 308 P-K3 309 P-Q4 310 P-K3 311 P-Q4 312 P-K3 313 P-Q4 314 P-K3 315 P-Q4 316 P-K3 317 P-Q4 318 P-K3 319 P-Q4 320 P-K3 321 P-Q4 322 P-K3 323 P-Q4 324 P-K3 325 P-Q4 326 P-K3 327 P-Q4 328 P-K3 329 P-Q4 330 P-K3 331 P-Q4 332 P-K3 333 P-Q4 334 P-K3 335 P-Q4 336 P-K3 337 P-Q4 338 P-K3 339 P-Q4 340 P-K3 341 P-Q4 342 P-K3

Rock & jazz records

REVIEW

In the romantic shadows of the Master

Mike Westbrook's homage to Duke Ellington, his first and deepest inspiration, is the very best kind of tribute, in which one man uses his own language to evoke the spirit of another. You will find no imitations of the Ellington trademarks, no cheap exploiting of the Cotton Club fad, in the 80 minutes of *On Duke's Birthday*, but there will be moments in which every listener will glimpse the shadows of the master.

Recorded at a concert in Amiens last year, *On Duke's Birthday* is the latest in Westbrook's series of extended works, as with its immediate predecessor, *The Cortège*, its quality suggests that this British composer has reached a level of achievement in his field inhabited, since the deaths of Ellington and Mingus, only by Gil Evans.

On Duke's Birthday is a highly emotional experience, although never promiscuously so. The chief soloists are all romanticists: Dominique Pifarély, a young violinist with a ravishingly rich tone and fluid phrasing, like a young Grappelli; Danilo Terenzi, a trombonist capable of evoking his instrument's entire history in jazz from lurid, plunger-muted "jungle music" grows to microchipage; multiphonics; and Chris Biscoe, the saxophonist who fills John Surman's old place in Westbrook's scheme and whose solos here, particularly on the baritone instrument, seem to enjoy a particularly intimate relationship with the composer's inner motives.

The quiet, brooding openings to each of the five movements paint a basic wash from which harder shapes and brighter colours emerge at their own speed. In the ensembles, the broad cello tone of George

Mike Westbrook Orchestra: On Duke's Birthday (Hat Art 2012, discs)
Harry Beckett: Pictures of You (Paladin PAL 2)
Hank Mobley: Far Away Lands (Blue Note BST 84425)
Lee Morgan: The Rajah (Blue Note BST 84426)
Stanley Jordan: Expobident (Affinity AFF 134)
Stanley Jordan: Magic Touch (Blue Note BT 85101)
Stan Getz Quartet: Getz Au Go-Go (Verve 2304 173)
Gary Burton Quartet: Real Life Hits (ECM 1293)

Born and the resourcefulness of the guitarist Brian Godding seem particularly valuable, the latter responsible for the highly atmospheric opening to "East Stratford Too-Do" and the shivering climax which slowly mounts to conclude the penultimate movement.

Harry Beckett, the Barbadian trumpeter, was one of Westbrook's occasional sidemen in the early 1970s between his work with Graham Collier, Chris McGregor, Stan Tracey and practically everyone else in British modern jazz. His value to leaders is that, like Johnny Hodges to Ellington or Lester Young to Basie, he is a soloist with an immediately distinctive character, a vivid colour on the palette; his phrases are like strings of bubbles, the individual notes popping out and jostling each other as they escape into the sky.

Pictures of You, recorded for the new London-based Paladin label, is a full representation of his talent, ranging from free-swinging hard bop sparked by Mick Hutton's bass and Tony Marsh's drums to the balladry of the title tune, featuring Leroy Osborne, a fine young singer.



No imitations: Mike Westbrook on the tuba

If Beckett's thoroughly enjoyable album can be said to lack anything, it might be a certain richness of sound quality. For contrast, simply turn to any of the new batch from the reactivated Blue Note label and hear how the direct metal mastering and virgin vinyl of these French pressings enhances the wonderful combination of crispness and depth captured during the late 1950s and early 1960s by that matchless recording engineer Rudy Van Gelder.

Among the réissues are classics by Miles Davis, John Coltrane, Art Blakey, Cannonball Adderley, Jimmy Smith, Freddie Hubbard, Wayne Shorter, Horace Silver, Thelonious Monk, Fats Navarro, Chick Corea and McCoy Tyner - the list reminds one again that no single label has ever amassed such a cast of giants - but even better news is the release of several albums of material recorded during Blue Note's golden era but left unissued until now.

Hank Mobley, that perennially underrated tenor saxophonist whose languid phrases

seem to run on ball-bearings, appears on his own *Far Away Lands* and on Lee Morgan's *The Rajah*, each a perfectly solid example of its genre, dating respectively from 1967 and 1966. Both benefit from the presence of Cedar Walton's piano and Billy Higgins's drums. Donald Byrd's insecure trumpet is the drawback on *Far Away Lands*, but no one should miss the sound of Higgins's superlatively propulsive work on the title track. *The Rajah* has, of course, the bonus of the leader's trumpet, particularly on an extended version of an unusual composition by Calvin Massey titled "A Pilgrim's Funny Farm", which carries strong echoes of Miles Davis's "Milestones" but creates an odd, floating mood of its own.

Morgan's brisk, confident, full-blooded horn is in equally good form on *Expobident*, recorded seven years earlier in Chicago for the Vee Jay label. Clifford Jordan is his tenor saxophonist, Art Blakey his drummer and Ed Higgins, a talented Chicago musician who never sought the New York limelight, his pianist.

In addition to its archive work, Blue Note is also resuming new recording. Stanley Jordan, the label's first protégé of the 1980s, is a 25-year-old Californian guitarist who has developed the playing style called "hammering on" - which means tapping the strings over the fretboard with all 10 digits, a technique making possible a piano-like speed of articulation.

A man of attractively catholic tastes, Jordan mixes McCartney's "Eleanor Rigby" and Hendrix's "Angel" with Miles Davis's "Freddie Freeloader" and Thad Jones's "A Child is Born" on "Magic Touch", but at this stage there does not seem to be a great deal of substance beneath the sparkling filigree. The happiest track is his jazz-funk treatment of Rod Temperton's "The Lady in My Life", a slinky piece.

A crossover success of an earlier age was Stan Getz's version of the Brazilian bossa nova, recently in fashion again thanks to the *The Real Thing* and *The Wire* - no doubt explaining the reappearance of Getz Au Go-Go, a delightful club recording featuring the great saxophonist and Astrud Gilberto creating, in such songs as "Corcovado" and "One Note Samba", the summeriest sound in popular music this side of the Beach Boys.

The junior member of this 1964 recording was Gary Burton, then, if you like, the Stanley Jordan of the vibraphone, a 21-year-old virtuoso adept at four-mallet and note-bending techniques previously unknown. Two decades of consistent success later, *Real Life Hits* is an album up to Burton's highest standard, a lovely collection of decorative and melody-packed improvisation featuring one old friend, the bassist Steve Swallow, one new face, the pianist Makoto Ozone, and typically imaginative and well-balanced compositions by Carla Bley, Duke Ellington and others.

Richard Williams

● The Mike Westbrook Orchestra will perform *On Duke's Birthday* at the ICA Nash House, The Mall, London SW1 (01-930 3647) from May 14-19.

Bush melody and magic from the didgeridoo

The name of Charlie McMahon is not yet of the household variety, unless like him you are one of those solitary souls who inhabit the Australian outback. Mr McMahon is a reclusive didgeridoo musician and folklorist who lives in the bush with his Aboriginal neighbours, receiving mail and other such essentials via the flying doctor. Yet McMahon's contact with the outside world may soon increase when the latest in George Miller's addictive sagas of the Road Warrior Mad Max becomes public domain. McMahon has composed the score to *Mad Max 3* and already the bush telegraph is jamming up.

For those not familiar with the tranquil pleasures of didgeridoo music, the instrument is formed naturally by hungry termites who eat out at the expense of the eucalyptus tree. The hollow, which the expert practitioner turns into a wind instrument, a sort of bizarre trumpet which narrows to a mouthpiece at one end while flaring out to some 20mm wide at the other. The didgeridoo is then played through pursed and vibrating lips.

Gondwanaland Project: Terra Incognita (Hot 1005)
The Colour Field: Virgins and Philistines (Chrysalis 1480)
Everything But The Girl: Love Not Money (Black Swan SVN 3)
The Beat Farmers: Tales Of The New West (Demon Fiend 39)

McMahon has made a number of recordings with Midnight Oil and contributed incidental film music for the new Australian cinema. He can be heard in his own right on the Gondwanaland Project's *Terra Incognita* where his didgeridoo is paired with Peter Carolan's sympathetic synths.

Back in the bustling mainstream of British pop, The Colour Field's debut album *Virgins and Philistines* and *Everything But The Girl's* second disc *Love Not Money* explore more familiar terrains of soft folk rock.

Terry Hall, once singer with the Specials and Fun Boy Three, has long eschewed the glamorous pop life while still writing in the commercial pop format. The Colour Field's arrange-



New name: Charlie McMahon and his didgeridoo

ments and lyrical subject matter indicate that the group are more interested in the likes of Burt Bacharach than the current chart norm. Beneath Hall's lachrymose observations of broken relationships lies a wealth of nostalgic melodic reference but after some plays the 10 songs assume their own character. I particularly like "Hammond Song" where Hall acts out two interior monologues, one despairing and pathetic, the other cynical and ruthless. The single "Take" is another splendid little song, painting its picture of a rejected suitor left in his lonely flat with a cat, the lease and the milk bill. Cry or laugh along with The Colour Field, the fact remains that they write a mean melody.

Ditto in effect *Everything But The Girl*, though Tracey Thorne and Ben Watt have now replaced their airy bossa novas with a tougher mix and some ambitious reflections on life and death in a Britain no longer so Great.

After the sardonic moods of Terry Hall and Thorne's angry logic, it is almost a relief to wallow in some escapist American rock. The Beat Farmers are "Descon records" latest release here and obviously best suited to those who like their music loud and served up in bars. Pick up a copy of *Tales of the New West* if you are an American stars and bars fan, though I guess this one is strictly for the boys.

Max Bell

EATING OUT

Join the tea-set ceremony

And is there honey still for tea? Stan Hey concludes his series on English food



The pleasures of afternoon tea run like a trickle of honey through English literature, from Rupert Brooke's wistful lines on The Old Vicarage at Grantchester, to Miss Marple, calmly dissecting a case over tea-cakes at a seaside hotel. Its heyday, perhaps, was in the 1920s and 1930s, when that awkward period between lunch and cocktails could be dealt with most stylishly by tea, dancing, gossip and flirtation.

In the cavernous Palm Court Lounge of the Waldorf Hotel, the reintroduction of tea dances has been so popular that they now spread over three afternoons a week - Friday, Saturday and Sunday - and booking is essential. The Palm Court, with its frosted skylight, mirrored panels and marbled terraces provides an apt backdrop to the ritual.

The tea, at £2.25, is one of the most expensive around, but there are four musicians to support. Led by a lady pianist and singer, they trip through a wide selection of pre-disco favourites, with an assortment of rhythms, from slow foxtrot to jaunty waltz. A large space is cleared on the main marble terrace, and self-consciousness quickly gives way to good-humoured enjoyment.

Even if the idea of dancing embarrasses you, the urge for some sort of exercise will be fuelled by the punishing barrage of finger sandwiches, scones, cream and jam, tea-cakes and pastries which constitutes the set tea. Gentlemen are requested to wear jacket and tie, and I would suggest ladies wear dresses with expanding waistlines.

Music is part of the tea-scene at one of London's other most attractive hotels, The Hyde Park. Though dancing is not encouraged, instead, you should settle for the relaxing views of the park from the hotel's spacious, plush dining room, or the Park Room lounge.

The set tea at £6.25 encompasses generous amounts of finger sandwiches - tomato, egg, cucumber, ham and smoked salmon, muffins and scones with jam and cream and a choice of light tarts and pastries. A variety of Indian and Chinese teas is offered by friendly and efficient service - again, smart

dress is preferred, but what else is there in Knightsbridge?

While the larger hotels are the most reliable source of afternoon teas, there is still enough business around to support individual establishments, especially in places of tourist interest or "gentle" areas. Kew, close to the gardens, has an outstanding example of the English tea-shop in Newens's.

The family has been in the bakery trade for more than a hundred years, and the shop and tea-rooms are dedicated to its most famous product, the "original Maids of Honour". These are little circles of puff-pastry filled with a light mixture of egg custard topped with a touch of burnt sugar. With a couple of scones and cream, or slices of the dense fruit cake, they make a substantial tea.

The dimpled windows, floral curtains and pink walls of Newens's are almost a cliché in terms of tea-shop décor, but the enterprise is saved from minuscule by the brisk and friendly service. They don't have a menu for you to see, so it's a good idea to scan the displays in the adjoining cake shop for the full range of home-baked products which include, incidentally, wonderful chocolates. A full cream tea costs about £2.45, with the delicious Maids of Honour 65p each.

Recent discoveries have been The Mock Turtle, on the fringes of The Lanes in Brighton, and The Potter's Wheel, in the picturesque village of Walsworth on the Suffolk

coast. The Mock Turtle is small but pretty in a Laura Ashley way, and serves an excellent range of home-made pastries and tea-cakes, as well as selling jams and preserves (excellent lemon curd) made locally.

The Potter's Wheel goes one step further, apart from good quality cakes, jars of preserves and refreshments - the hot chocolate is a pleasant alternative to tea - it is also part of an operation which sells paintings by local artists. The room has a rather bleak atmosphere - there are no windows - but a central table provides a range of magazines and booklets should the tea-time conversation falter.

As a general principle, good afternoon teas can usually be found in, or close to, properties owned and maintained by the National Trust. I prefer to believe that this is a happy coincidence - one national institution supporting another - rather than a cold-blooded marketing exercise, and there is no denying that the combination of a country house tour, followed by a leisurely elegant tea, can invoke land-owning pangs in even the most socialist of breasts.

Two good examples of the genre are at Dunham Massey near Altrincham in Cheshire, where a smart, catering annexe has been carved from one of the elegant house's outbuildings, while on the steps of the National Portrait Gallery (Country Division) at Montacute House the Tudor Rose is an ideal venue for cream teas and arvy discussions.

Finally, having begun with Rupert Brooke, it would be churlish not to mention Grantham's own favourite tea venue, The Orchard, tucked away in this quiet pretty village. With a garden, the meadows and river on one side, the churchyard on the other, it's as pretty a spot as you'll find. They're currently waiting on the weather before opening for the season. When they do, the set tea is £2 and includes scones, cakes, bread and, yes, honey.

The telephone number given in last week's Eating Out column for Mustoe Bistro was incorrect; it should be 01-586 0901.

RECOMMENDED

- Palm Court Lounge, Waldorf Hotel**, Aldwych, London WC2 (01-936 2400). Open: daily 3.30pm-6.30pm; tea dances Fri-Sun.
- The Hyde Park Hotel**, Knightsbridge, London SW1 (01-235 2000). Open: daily 3.45pm-6pm.
- Newens's**, 288 Kew Road, Surrey (01-940 2752). Open: Mon 9.30am-1pm; Tue-Fri 10am-6pm; Sat 9am-6pm.
- The Mock Turtle**, 4 Pool Valley, Brighton (0273 27380). Open: Tues-Sat 10am-6pm.
- Potter's Wheel**, Village Green, Walsworth, Suffolk (0502 724468). Open: daily (except Tue) 10.30am-5.30pm.
- Dunham Massey**, Dunham, near Altrincham, Cheshire (061-941 1025). Open: daily (except Fri) noon-5.30pm.
- Tudor Rose**, 27 The Borough, Montacute, Somerset. Open: Tue-Sun 10am-5.30pm.
- The Orchard Tea Rooms**, Grantham, Cambridge (0223 840129). Open: daily (except Wed) 3pm-6pm.

Polly's, 25 High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire (0672 52146). Open: Mon-Fri 8.30am-6pm; Sat 8am-7pm; Sun 9am-7pm. Attractive tea rooms, with low beams and bags of atmosphere. Excellent range of home-made cakes and pastries. Currently Egon Ronay "Tea Place of the Year".

DRINK

Trolley full of treats for savouring spring

Occasionally some upmarket member of the wine trade inquires why I mention so many supermarket and off-licence wines in my column. A pointless question considering that supermarket wines alone account for almost a third of the table wine sold in this country.

In any case I have always maintained that it is much more difficult to find good wines at under £2 a bottle than to recommend distinguished *cru* classé clarets from £5 per bottle. While the 1984 budget, with its 18p reduction in table wine duty, has no doubt extended the

life of the under £2 bottle it certainly hasn't made finding them any easier. Supermarkets are still the most likely places for bargains and £1.65 is about the best you'll come across, although Sainsbury's are currently selling a blended, EEC red, which sounds horrid, for just £1.55 and Tesco stock a 70cl German Mosel Muskat tetrapack at £1.45 which must be the cheapest yet.

Sainsbury's are still the leaders in the field, accounting for around 15 per cent of the table wine sold in this country. Next come Tesco with around 8 per cent. Their wine buying policy is not dissimilar to Sainsbury's, which is hardly surprising as their wine buyer, Adrian Lane, trained at Sainsbury's, last year, their sales of more than 100 own-label wines plus 60 or so brands increased by 30 per cent.

Tesco's have always stocked good Rhône wines, but with the recent addition to their list of Syrah de Vin de Pays des Collines Rhodaniennes from Mathieu Vigon, they have excelled themselves. This magnificent wine with its vivid purple colour and lovely spicy black pepper bouquet is packed with fruit and flavour and is a shining example of the Syrah grape at its very best - and all that for £1.95.

The Collines Rhodaniennes, incidentally, is a vast Vin de Pays region that stretches across several départements to the north of the Rhône valley and this particular wine, although it does not say so on the label, comes from the '82 vintage - a great year for the northern Rhône.

Produced by Louis de Valloir, whose northern Rhône's have been much impressed with in the past (Mathieu Vigon is a *sous-marché*), the bottle I tasted had thrown a fairly heavy sediment which, as Monsieur Valloir uses the most traditional Rhône methods includ-

ing the lightest of filtrations, must be an occupational hazard. But no matter, as this Vin de Pays is terrific value for money, infinitely superior to the Syrah de l'Ardeche wines I have tasted recently.

Majestic Wine Warehouses also carry a splendid bargain red this month from Portugal, this time the St Julien 1966 Reserva from Caves-Alfama 1a at an extremely reasonable £2.09. This Reserva originally had a suggested retail price of £5.75 a bottle but the Portuguese company that shipped it went bankrupt and Majestic bought the entire stock.

St Julien comes from the recently demarcated Portuguese region of Bairrada south of the Douro and just to the west of the better known Dão region. What I liked about the St Julien '66 was its rich, garnet red colour and distinguished, mature, truffle-oaky taste. This is a superior wine that offers some of the complexity, for example, of a mature claret or burgundy - admittedly overladen with a definite Portuguese twang - at a definite price. Majestic also carry the '70 St Julien priced at £1.99 (originally £4.41) that is similar in style to the '66.

May calls for some white wines in addition to these good value for money reds and if you are after a good white that you can enjoy without worrying about cost or character Waitrose stock a fine bottle German Silvaner for just £2.65. Unlike most German Silvaners this wine has a lively rich apple flavour with a refreshing finish and comes from Draethen in the Rheingraf.

Alternatively you could try their 1.5 litre bottle of '83 Vermentino di Sardegna from Dolianova, a sunny Italian white whose zippy green flavour very taste should be popular with everyone.

Jane MacQuitty

OUTINGS

LEEDS CASTLE COUNTRY CRAFT FAYRE: Corn dolly making, rocking-horse carving, bookbinding and puppet making. Morris and maypole dancing on the castle lawn plus performances by local bands and a folk group. (0522 65400). Today, tomorrow, Monday, 11am-5pm. Adult £2.45, child £1.95.

KNUTSFORD ROYAL MAY DAY FESTIVAL: Traditional May festival with dancing, music, crowning the Queen of the May. Knutsford Heath, Cheshire. Spalding Flower Parade: The country's most famous spring flower parade with dozens of floats. Spalding, Lincolnshire. Today from 11.30am. Free.

EDWARDIAN WEEKEND: Some older trains get steamed up and you are invited to dress in period costume to enjoy the ride. Midland Railway Centre, Butterley Station, Ripley, Derbyshire (0773 7574). Today, tomorrow, Monday, 10am-6pm. Adult £1.70, child 85p. Family ticket - 2 adults, 2 children - £4.25.

HOT AIR BALLOONING RALLY: Races, demonstrations and rides. Morris Minor Rally, W.I. craft fair. Shugborough Hall, Milford, Shugborough, Staffordshire (0889 881389). Today, tomorrow 9am-5.30pm. Monday 10am-5.30pm.

COUNTRY FOOD AND CIDER FAYRE: Sample local ciders and see the magnificent shire horses paraded at 11.30am, 2.30pm, 4.15pm. Devon Shire Horse Centre, Dunstons, Yealmpton, Devon. (0752 880268). Tomorrow, Monday, 10am-5pm. Adult £2, child £1.25.

VICTORY IN EUROPE CELEBRATIONS: 40th anniversary celebrations of VE Day take the form of an enormous street party. Lots of entertainment from busking to break-dancing. Weymouth, Dorset, tomorrow and Monday.

KENILWORTH CARNIVAL and **COUNTRY FAIR**: Big craft fair, maypole, Morris and clog dancing. May Queen growing. Kenilworth Castle, Castle Green, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. Tomorrow, 10.30am-5.30pm. Adult 50p, child 25p.

Judy Froshang

Rioja and Duck

The outside of a roast duck has got to be crispy and inside the meat tender and moist. The wine has got to be a red Rioja. Wonderfully complementary, the mature red Riojas with their hint of oak make a roast duck even more special.

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For further information please contact the Rioja Wine Information Centre, Vinos de España, 22 Manchester Square, London W1. Tel. 01-626-6140.

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	14" £139.95	14" £75	14" £139.95	£64.95
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